

COMMENT OF  
THE DAY

How Is It Going  
To End?

HOW—and when—is it all going to end? America is to explode more hydrogen bombs, bigger than ever some reports say and one puts the size at 50 megatons (equivalent to 50 million tons of TNT). And Britain still has to test its bomb. Will Russia retaliate? The word "retaliate" is deliberate, for whatever interpretation one is to put on Sunday's news from Washington and however one may rationalise to justify the American decision, the fact remains that two countries are participating in a contest to see who can make the biggest bang.

If the effect of the 1956 Eniwetok explosion is to scare the Russians—as distinct from temporarily ridding the people of the West of their uneasiness over the new Soviet development—then inevitably it means that Moscow will be driven to emulate the feat. And so the vicious circle will continue. How and when is it all going to end?

The regrettable feature of these tests is that whichever nation explodes the bomb, America always seems to come off worse in the world's judgment. Why? Because many people in the Western world think that of the two countries America should know better than to persist in this folly and it should take the initiative—where Russia has so far failed—in practising what it preaches about ending the arms race.

BUT these same people demand adequate security (even if it is only security of the mind) and the cruel dilemma is that no one is certain that they yet have that security—or even that bigger and bigger H-bombs will, in the end, prove to be as powerful a deterrent as the statesmen of today make it out to be. And so there will be criticism mixed with resigned approval of the fact that "we have to do it".

Russia, on the other hand, suffers no disadvantage in that there is no vocal opposition to its tactics within the country. Each test is presented as a fait accompli with but a single view point outlining purpose and effect. Russia would have the world believe that it is forced to participate in this race, not of its own volition, but because of the determination of its opponents to persist in the contest. And after all, they will ask who started it?

UNFORTUNATELY, well-meaning neutralists are too timid or too one-sidedly neutral to condemn Russia for this tedious hypocrisy. There is therefore no obvious restraint on one contestant and the onus is left with the West. The only solution will, in the end, be unilateral action—a decision by one nation to stop—for neither side will ever feel secure enough to come to terms openly with the other.

That is how the hydrogen bomb experiments should end. It is doubtful whether the Russians would dare to continue them on their own in the face of hostile opinion—and particularly if the neutralists could be persuaded to bring gentle paternal pressure to bear on the recalcitrant prodigal.

The West decided unilaterally to reduce its armed forces after the war. The Russians say they are doing it today. It was a gamble in 1946 and it would be a gamble today to stop testing H-bombs—a bigger one admittedly—but there is no reason why it should not succeed as well, particularly as both power blocs have the bomb. At any rate, it is the only sane answer at any time to the question of how and when is it all going to end.

# NEW JORDAN RIOTS

## Casualties Announced FOSTER DULLES' STRONG PROTEST

Cairo, Jan. 8.

One person was killed and three injured in renewed demonstrations in Jordan today against the Western-backed Baghdad Middle East defence pact.

Tonight a Jordan government spokesman said all was now quiet and security forces were in full control. Amman, the capital, was under a second night of curfew, which was also imposed in Jordan-held Jerusalem and Ramallah, 13 miles to the north.

The demonstrations which began yesterday were touched off by the resignation of the caretaker government appointed by King Hussein three weeks ago to supervise new elections, now cancelled.

The Arab news agency giving fuller details of all-day rioting yesterday said soldiers of Jordan's Arab Legion are on guard over key points in Amman.

One group tried to burn down the United States "Point Four" aid office, the agency said. Another tried to storm the Philadelphia Hotel, where about 20 foreigners were staying. They were driven back when guests there fired into the air.

The crowd dispersed on the appearance of troops after shattering windows at the front of the building with stones.

Cairo radio said demonstrators had marched on government buildings demanding the dissolution of parliament and new elections under the caretaker government. They also shouted against foreign troops and demanded that the Arab Legion be purged of British officers.

The Jordanian radio station at Ramallah said today curfews were reimposed in three towns tonight after more unrest and demonstrations.

Damascus radio said tonight that according to reports reaching it, demonstrations took place today in the Jordanian towns of Irbid, Salt, Nablus, Jericho and Jerusalem.

### DULLES' CHARGE

The United States accused Jordan today of taking "inadequate" measures to protect American lives and property from the anti-Western riots flaring in Amman and the Jordanian capital, Jerusalem.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles voiced this charge at a meeting this afternoon with Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Taysir A. Toukan, a State Department communique disclosed.

## SEVERE QUAKE IN MEXICO

Mexico City, Jan. 8.

Several persons were believed to have been killed and some 50 injured when an apartment house collapsed in Acapulco, on the Mexican Pacific coast, in a severe earthquake early today.

The quake caused some panic among tourists and vacationers in Acapulco, a resort town, it was reported.

The epicentre of the quake was placed at Tzucubaya, near Acapulco. The shock was also felt in Mexico City—France-Press.

### BUILDINGS CRACK

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 8. A violent earth tremor shook Arica, Chile's northernmost town, today causing cracks in many buildings but no casualties.

Inhabitants rushed into open spaces in panic.

The tremor sent masses of earth and stones hurtling down from neighbouring high land, wrapping the town in a cloud of dust.

Arica is on the Peruvian border.—Reuter.

## Bus-Train Collision: Four Fatalities

Yokohama, Jan. 9.

Four persons were killed and 19 others injured in a triple bus-train collision here on Sunday night.

The collision occurred at the Tsurumi railway crossing here between a Tokyo-bound four-car train and two city buses.

As the freight train approached the railway crossing the motorist saw a bus stalled on the tracks and slammed on the emergency brakes but was too late to prevent it from plunging into the bus.

The bus was dragged for more than 70 feet along the tracks and finally tossed into a road running parallel to the tracks. Meanwhile, another city bus rammed into the damaged bus and sent it careening into a couple of roadside drinking stands. Both of them were damaged.

Both buses carried more than 30 passengers.—United Press.

## FRANCE: REPUBLICAN FRONT GAINS GROUND

Paris, Jan. 8.

Advocates of a moderate "Republican Front" government for France were gaining ground today in behind-the-scenes moves aimed at solving the political problem set by last week's general election in which none of the four main groups gained supremacy.

Leaders of the moderate right, which provided the government today, seemed inclined to allow a minority left-wing government to be set up provided it is led by a Socialist such as M. Guy Mollet and not by M. Pierre Mendes-France, an ex-Prime Minister and "new deal" radical who wields intense personal hostility from politicians of all the old government parties.

The Mendes-France-Mollet alliance can claim only 155 seats in the National Assembly, the moderate right 219. But some leaders of the larger group believe that the only way to demonstrate the need for their solution—a government of national union—is to show that the Republican Front is unworkable.

M. Mollet and M. Mendes-France continued to claim an election victory in their newspapers today and to insist that "peace in Algeria" must be given top priority by the next government. There is no doubt that both leaders are personally convinced that the only way of ending armed rebellion in Algeria is to recognise the principle of an Algerian nation.

Algeria is legally part of Metropolitan France and sends deputies to the National Assembly, though the territory did not take part in the recent elections because of the rebellion.—Reuter.

## ENGLAND: THE EDEN CONTROVERSY LATEST

London, Jan. 9.

British public opinion as reflected by newspaper comments here this morning shows itself to be divided about the controversy concerning Sir Anthony Eden's leadership of the Conservative Government.

The Daily Mail, a Conservative newspaper which has recently criticised the Government's policy, today stated that those who call for the resignation of the Prime Minister are being ridiculous.

This newspaper upheld the right to criticise the Government but maintained that it would be wrong to undermine Sir Anthony Eden.

The Yorkshire Post, another Conservative newspaper which has previously supported Sir Anthony Eden, argued that some of the controversy about the Prime Minister seems to have arisen in Western Germany.

### AN OBSTACLE

Some Germans see in Sir Anthony Eden an obstacle to their wish for a comfortable neutrality, the Yorkshire Post claimed.

A front page report in the Daily Herald (Labour) said that there is no doubt about the re-

### CAFE EXPLOSION

Madrid, Jan. 8.

Six people were injured in Teluan, Spanish Morocco, tonight when a bomb exploded in the basement of a cafe in the centre of the town. The injuries were said to be slight.

This is the first incident of this nature reported from Teluan for many years.

The explosion occurred in the basement of the La Bodega cafe. Several passersby were among the injured.—Reuter.

## 2 Europeans Killed

Constantine, Jan. 8.

Two Europeans were killed and a third seriously injured by a band of some 30 armed terrorists near a chalk-pit about five miles from here, it was disclosed today.

The victims were found by French military units in a minute search of the mountainous area after an Arab worker had alerted the authorities. The incident occurred yesterday. All three victims were employees of the chalk-pit.

Meanwhile, it was reported that one person was injured and a truck overturned in a series of four attacks today on vehicular traffic near Bone.

On the Bone-Philippeville road, telegraph poles were cut down over a two-mile stretch.—France-Press.

# The Commonwealth's Second Republic

## PAKISTAN MAKES HISTORY TODAY

Karachi, Jan. 8.

Pakistan will be the second Commonwealth country to become a republic under the terms of its proposed constitution published today.

The proposals, which will be placed before the Constituent Assembly tomorrow, provide for the country's first constitution since the partition of the Indian subcontinent eight years ago.

A coalition group which has been working to frame a constitution and overcome the problems and differences which have denied solution since the birth of Pakistan in 1947, proposes in its draft that the country shall be called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

India became a republic in 1950, but remained a full member of the Commonwealth. Last February a meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers in London unanimously decided that Pakistan could remain a member of the Commonwealth, when she became a republic.

At that time Mr Muhammad Ali, then Prime Minister of Pakistan, reaffirmed his country's steadfast adherence to the Commonwealth and its recognition of the Queen as the symbol of the free association of its independent members, and as such head of the Commonwealth.

The draft constitution calls for the establishment of an independent sovereign state consistent with the ideology of Pakistan.

It would be governed under a federal system with a President and with responsibility divided between the central legislature and the provincial governments of West and East Pakistan.

The central government would be formed by a single chamber, called the National Assembly, made up of 300 members divided equally between the Western and Eastern provinces. Ten additional seats would be reserved for women for the first ten years.

The two provincial assemblies would also be made up of 300 members with ten additional seats for women.

The allocation of responsibilities between the central and provincial governments would conform to the policy of making the provinces autonomous while vesting in the

National Assembly responsibility for matters of national interest, including defence, foreign affairs and currency.

The draft constitution states that no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to the Koran (Muslim scriptures) or Sunnah (holy laws).

Gambling, prostitution and the consumption of alcoholic drinks and intoxicants except for medicinal purposes, shall be prohibited and steps shall be taken to enable Muslims to order their lives according to the Koran and Sunnah.

### NO DISCRIMINATION

There will be no discrimination of any kind on the basis of race, religion, caste, sex or place of birth.

Elections will be held every five years for the National Assembly unless it is dissolved earlier.

There will be universal suffrage for those of sound mind over 21.

No decision has yet been taken whether Muslims and non-Muslims "minorities" shall vote for the candidates or whether the minorities shall have separate members.

It is proposed that English shall continue as the official language for the next 20 years, but that after ten years the President shall appoint a commission to recommend the replacement of English by Urdu and Bengali, the languages of West and East Pakistan respectively.

The President of the Republic, who must be over 40 and a Muslim, will be elected jointly by members of the central and provincial legislatures. He will be in office for five years and will have supreme command of the armed forces, according to the draft constitution.

### WILL APPOINT PM

The President will appoint as Prime Minister the man who can command a majority in the National Assembly to which the Premier will be responsible.

The fundamental rights proposed by the draft say that all citizens shall be equal before the law and that no person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with the law.

Citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression and the right to assemble peacefully without arms and to form associations or union.—Reuter.

## BIG FREEZE IN WEST EUROPE

London, Jan. 8.

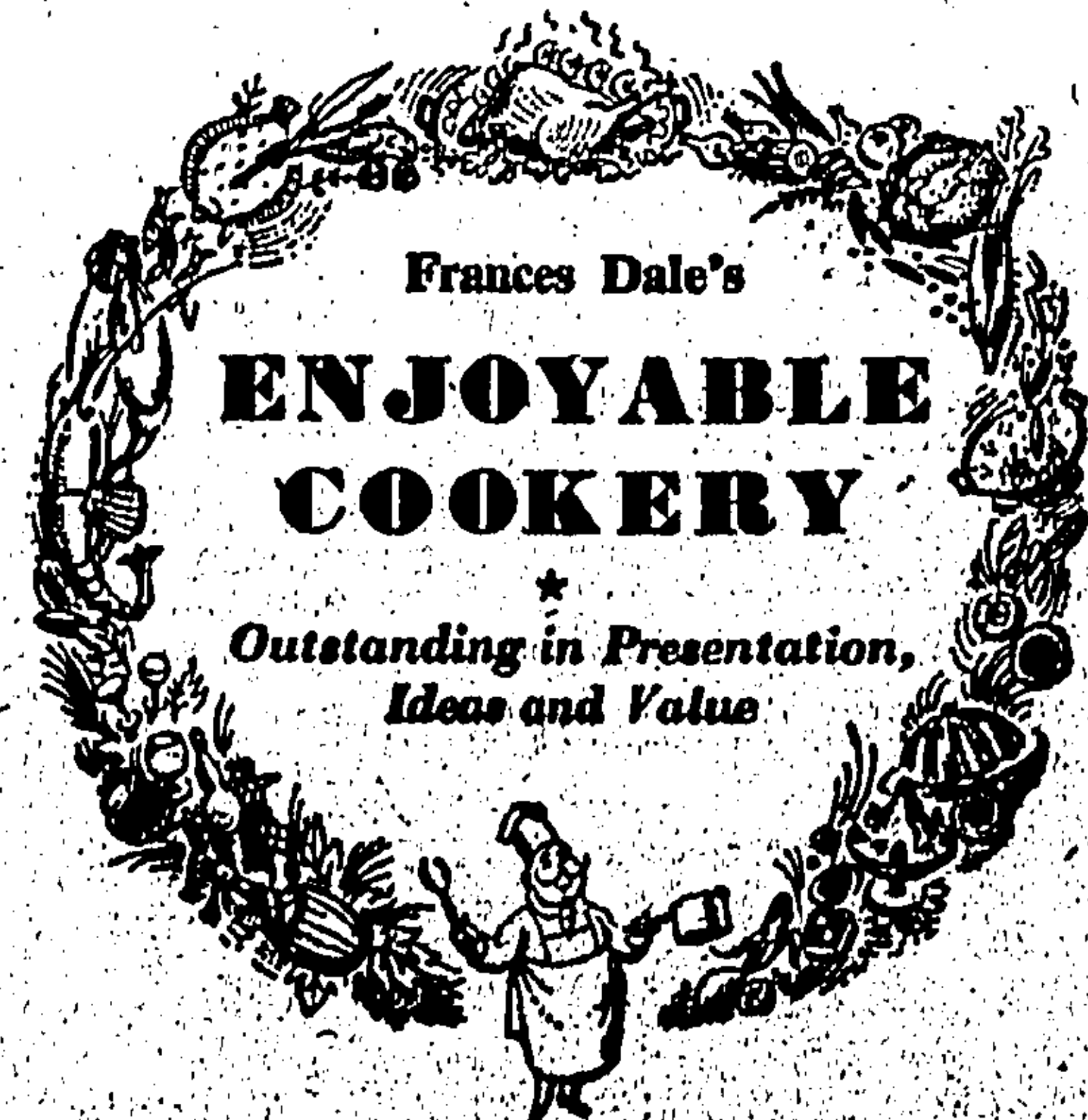
Snow has fallen in much of Britain and a big freeze has gripped most of Western Europe.

Heavy snow falls are reported as far apart as southwest and northeast England.

Altogether 35 counties are affected.

Winter sports enthusiasts have found good conditions in Austria and Switzerland. Meteorologists in several countries have been warned of dangerous roads.—Reuter.

## OVER A 1000 TESTED RECIPES



The aim of this new Daily Express Cookery Book has been to design palatable and nourishing meals for every taste and occasion, and to provide them by a minimum of cost. Whether a choice menu for family meal or special dinner is required, this book has the appropriate recipes with cooking instructions simply explained.

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## They All Take Comfort From Ike's Statement

Washington, Jan. 8. President Eisenhower's hint that he has reached a tentative decision on his political plans today failed to change predictions by political leaders on whether he would seek a second term.

Republicans, who previously had expressed confidence that the President would run, pointed to his recent statements at the news conference today as evidence to bolster their prediction.

Democrats who have said he would not be a candidate pointed to other statements to support their views.

The House Republican leader, Mr Joseph Martin, a leader in the "Ike will run" bloc, said after the news conference: "I still think he's going to run."

He said he believed the President would be much that "he would be a candidate for reelection."

The Senate Republican leader, Mr William Knowland, a potential Presidential opponent, said he had no opinion on the basis of the news conference.

Representative Hugh Scott, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, said on a television programme that he believed the President was wise to delay announcing his decision.

Mr Scott appeared with the House Democratic leader, Mr John McClellan, on NBC's American Forum at the A.P. He said Mr Eisenhower had a "better chance of getting his programme" through Congress if he withdrew his decision by the time he was elected by the new Congress.

He said the decision would be based on Mr Eisenhower's concept of duty, his obligation to the nation, and the state of the country.

Mr McClellan agreed that Mr Eisenhower was wise in withholding any announcement.

"If he announced now that he is not going to run," he said, "he would lose considerable control over his party." He said the President should make his plans in the light of his health condition and "what is best for the country."—United Press.



# KING'S PRINCESS

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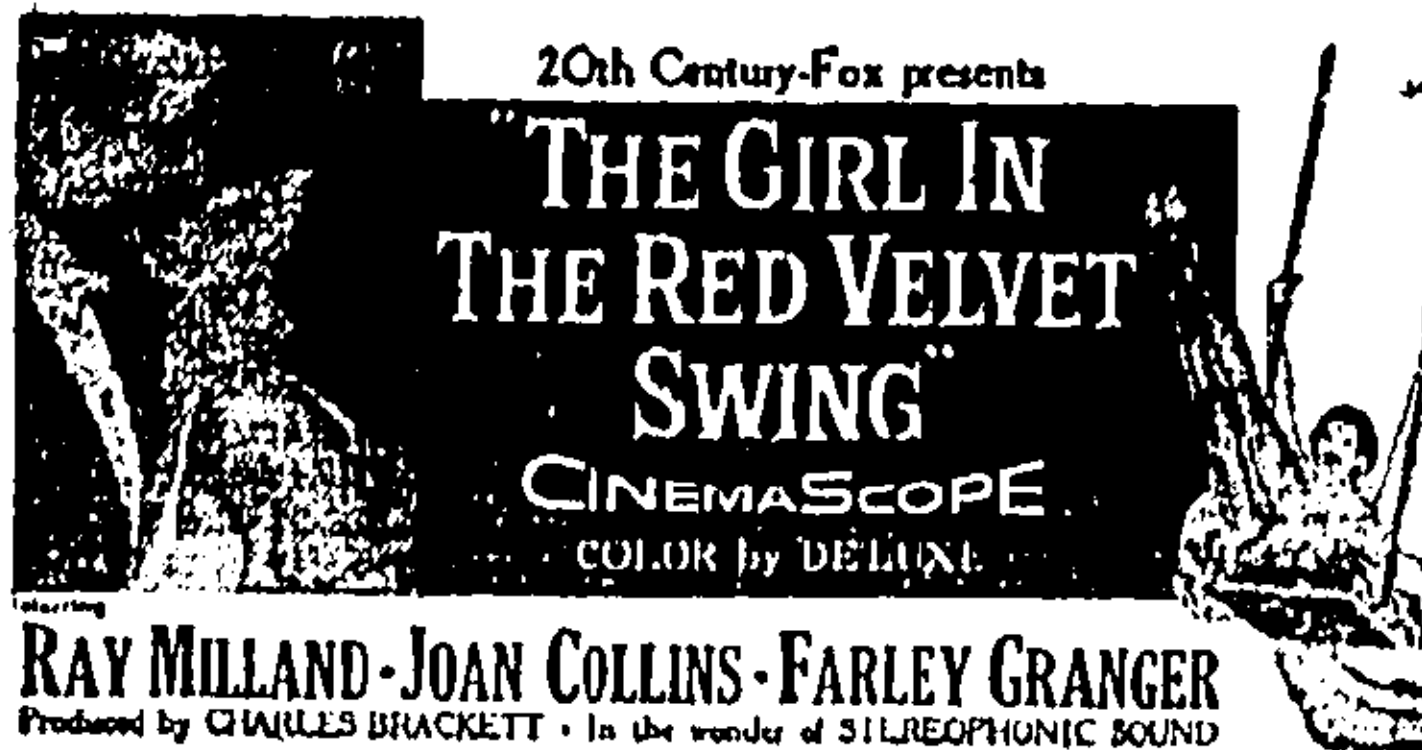
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# ARAB STATE WORKING AGAINST BAGDAD PACT

## Undercover Groups Of Communists And Nationalists

Bagdad, Jan. 8.

The Minister of Interior, Said Gazzaz, disclosed today that subversive groups had been working in Iraq against the pro-Western Bagdad Pact under the direction of a "sister Arab State."

Mr Gazzaz did not identify the nation involved, but said one of the undercover groups was Communist and the other extreme Nationalist.

The Minister told the Chamber of Deputies that the nationalist group co-operated with certain Arab diplomatic missions in activities aimed at disrupting Iraqi policy. Only Egypt and the Lebanon of the Arab States have Embassies in Bagdad. Iraq is the only Arab League nation in the Pact.

Other members of the defence alliance ringing Russia's southern border, are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran.

### Jordan Rocked

(Protest demonstrations against the Pact rocked another Arab State, Jordan, yesterday for the second time in a month.)

Mr Gazzaz said one of the subversive groups had plans for assassinating leading Iraqi statesmen. He said the groups also planted bombs and circulated leaflets denouncing the Pact.

The Minister said a long secret police investigation led to the discovery of the subversive organisations and the subsequent arrest of several members.

Four of the subversives were sentenced to four years' imprisonment last month, he said. —United Press.

## DIPLOMAT EXPELLED

Peshawar, Jan. 8.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry has declared the Pakistani military attache in Kabul, Masharrafhaque, as persona non grata, radio Kabul announced tonight.

The broadcast recalled that the Pakistani Government recently declared Mohammad Mohdibarparwan, Afghan Consul in Quetta, as undesirable for being "engaged in anti-Pakistan activities." Mohdibarparwan has since left Pakistan. — France Press.

## KISS FOR PRINCE EXPLAINED

New York, Jan. 8.

A beautiful Latin American woman who kissed Prince Rainier of Monaco on Friday — and is reported to have offended the Prince's film-star fiancée, Grace Kelly — said today she was only congratulating him on his engagement.

Miss Graciela Castillo, the woman, said of her action: "It was just a friend offering congratulations. Nothing more."

Miss Castillo, who is a prominent member of Ecuadorian society, added that she was "very upset over some erroneous accounts" of the incident, which occurred at a New York charity ball. Prince Rainier and Miss Kelly were the star guests.

The New York Post, which reported the incident yesterday, said the woman, then unidentified, had planted "tender kisses" on Prince Rainier's cheek.

Miss Kelly, the newspaper said, was not amused "and gave the woman a piercing look". Then, the newspaper reported, she told the Prince: "Wipe that lipstick off your cheek."

### Three Years

Miss Castillo said today she had known the Prince for about three years, after becoming acquainted with him on the French Riviera.

"I had been trying to reach him by phone ever since the announcement of his engagement to Miss Kelly, but was unable to do so," she said. "So when I got a chance at the ball the other night, I went up to the Prince with my date, kissed him on the cheek and said 'Congratulations, Rainier!'"

She said the Prince replied: "Thank you very much."

Miss Kelly and the Prince parted temporarily last night when the actress took a train to Hollywood to make a film and the Prince began a trip south before joining his fiancée on the West Coast. — China Mail Special.

## Universities End Their Long 'War'

Lucca, Italy, Jan. 8.

Doves fluttering over this ancient central Italian town today announced that the students of Florence and Pisa Universities had symbolically laid down the sword and signed a document ending a long "war" between them.

Horsemen in colourful costumes waited at the gates of this neutral town between Florence and Pisa for the two delegations and led them to one of the historical, centrally located court-yards of Lucca.

A fanfare of trumpets opened the peace meeting.

While students cheered loudly, the leaders of the two delegations placed two swords (borrowed from museums for the purpose) on the ground, then returned the booty they had taken from each other's university in the course of "the war."

### Embraced

The Florentines gave back the "Bell of Wisdom" they had taken on a dark night some months ago from Pisa University. The Pisa students handed over the toga (sown) of a Florence University professor which they had captured in a raid.

Then the students embraced. And there was peace between them... but not for very long, Florence and Pisa university professors thought tonight.

"The rivalry between the two universities is too old to be ended in a day," one white-haired professor said. — China Mail Special.

## Prince Starhemberg Returns



Prince Ernst Starhemberg, once leader of the Austrian Heimwehr, right-wing party army and Vice-Chancellor in the first Austrian Republic, is shown enjoying some skiing after his recent return to Austria following 17 years' exile. The Prince, who has spent most of his exile in the Argentine, is to undergo an operation in Vienna. — Express Photo.

## 'Bullied Into Taking US Citizenship'

Tokyo, Jan. 8.

Two Chinese who said they were "bullied" into taking American citizenship charged today that it is "terribly difficult" for any Chinese resident in the United States to leave that country now.

The Communist New China News Agency broadcast the "story" of students Yang Chi-ko, metallurgy graduate from Ohio State University, and his wife, Wong An-chi, zoology graduate from Wellesley College.

The broadcast, heard in Tokyo, said their story "spotlights the intimidation that endures Chinese" in America who want to return to China.

The two have renounced their American citizenship since returning to China, the broadcast said.

Today's broadcast was the latest in the recent rash of Peking blasts at America for "preventing" the return of Chinese nationals living in America to the Communist-controlled Chinese mainland.

### Harried

The US Immigration Office in Columbus, Ohio, "harried us at work and at home" the two returnees charged. They were "bullied into applying for (American) citizenship" although they "naturally never had the slightest desire to become American citizens."

"We are not very brave people but just ordinary folk who love our country," Yang was quoted by the Agency as saying. "But it's terribly difficult for any Chinese to get out of the US now." — United Press.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 8. The National Security Board today announced that eight more "trouble makers" would be interned in Patagonia.

The announcement said the eight, including one woman, were "leaders in the metallurgical trade unions" who "had distinguished themselves by acts of violence and intimidation." — United Press.

## Opium Still Principal Drug Element

Geneva, Jan. 8.

Opium remains the principal element of the illegal international drug traffic, the latest annual report of the permanent central committee on opium disclosed here today.

Opium is the main source of morphine and other derivatives produced by clandestine laboratories for drug addicts, the report declared.

The report, covering the year 1954, charged that much of the opium grown in Iran goes on to the illegal world market in drugs.

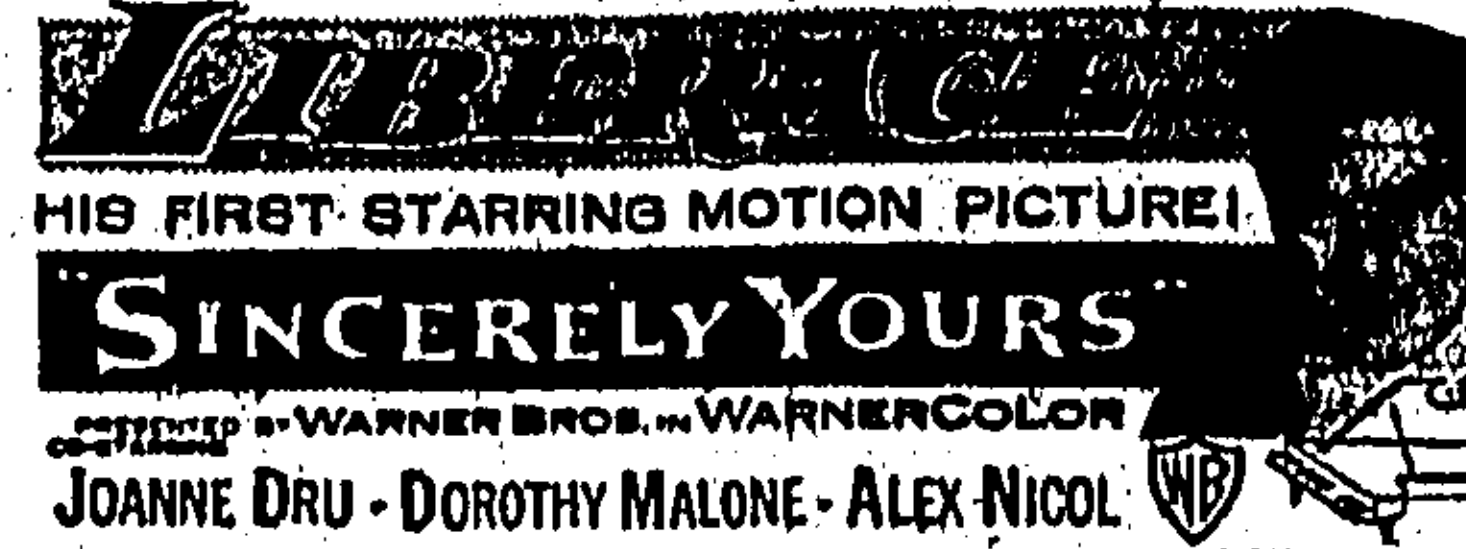
### Same Plant

Immediately after opium comes the illegal consumption of cannabis sap (hashish) and the leaves of the same plant (bhang, kif and marihuana).

The report said the chewing of coca leaves was limited to certain South American countries, but that the quantities thus consumed were 20 times greater than those used in the illegal manufacture of cocaine. — France Press.

## QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



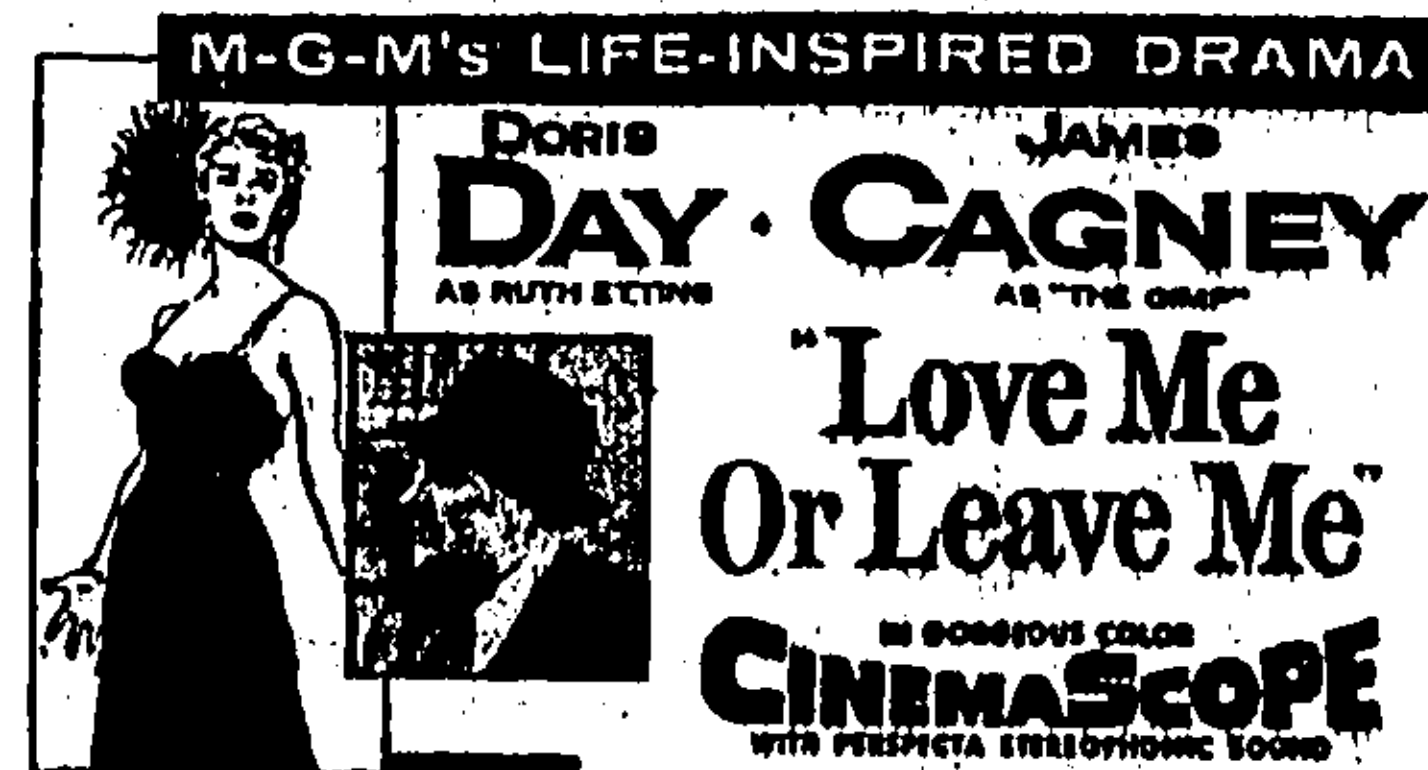
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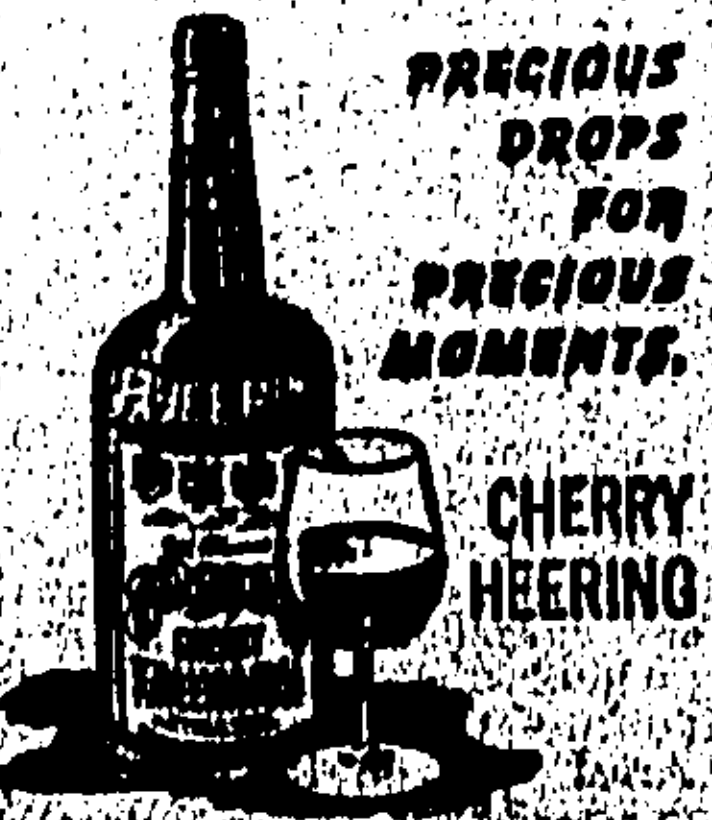
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Inter-H.K. Lawn Bowls Final  
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# Gun Runners Doing Good Business In N. Africa

By Michael Weihall

Rabat, Jan. 9.

International gun runners are doing booming trade in World War Two weapons by smuggling them to anti-French rebels in Morocco and Algeria, according to French security officials.

By camel caravan, by night landings on the coasts and by human pack train across arid mountains, the smugglers bring arms made in Britain, the United States, Spain and Italy.

One rebel was even found with a Chinese pistol. Less warlike supplies reaching Moroccan rebels are chewing gum and kilt—a morale boosting drug made from Indian hemp. Some outlaws carry strychnine tablets for a quick death rather than capture by French troops. Others have procured walkie-talkie radio sets.

## Several Fronts

The hotch potch assortment of arms and equipment is bought by rebels on several fronts in Algeria and the Rif mountains of northern Morocco, where the rebellion is now in its fourth month.

French officials claim the rebels are directed by the "Committee for the Liberation of North Africa" in Cairo. They say the smuggling is financed

by various anti-colonialist groups in Cairo by collections among Muslims abroad and by "protection money" extorted from farmers in the rebel areas. According to French intelligence reports most of the arms have been coming from the Middle East and channelled through distribution centres in Spanish Morocco and Libya. Most of the British arms date from the Second World War—in many cases the serial numbers are scratched out to hamper identification.

Some were removed from old arms dumps set up by the Axis forces in southern Tripolitania. Some of the American rifles found in rebel hands were probably lost by US soldiers in North Africa during the war, the reports say.

## Main Consignment

Rebels in Western Algeria and the Rif are supplied through Spanish Morocco with arms bought illegally by sea from the Middle East, according to the French. The main consignment on this route is alleged to have come in a ship flying the Egyptian flag several months before the start of the Rif rebellion in October.

Apart from weapons the rebel bands have collected a dashing war robe. Some have been reported wearing French American or Wehrmacht style uniforms. Many are said to wear khaki uniforms similar to those worn by the Egyptian air force, others have old American uniforms from war surplus stocks.—China Mail Special.

## Goebbels' Bodyguard Returns

Friedland Camp, Jan. 8. JOSEF Goebbels' former chief bodyguard, told here how he had identified the bodies of Hitler's propaganda chief and the five Goebbels children for his Soviet captors.

The bodyguard, Wilhelm Eckhardt, who returned from Soviet captivity yesterday, spoke with difficulty as he had suffered several strokes, one of them during the return journey. He told reporters that in May, 1945, soon after Germany's capitulation, Soviet guards took him to a wood near Berlin where they showed him the bodies of Goebbels and his children, Helga, Hilde, Helmut, Holde and Hertha. Goebbels gave all his children first names beginning with the letter H in honour of their grandfather, Hitler. All were in wooden coffins, the children in white night-dresses. He identified them "without difficulty."

## Frau Goebbels

He had also seen a seventh coffin, lying in a grave, with its lid on. He assumed that this contained the body of Frau Magda Goebbels. Shortly before the capitulation, Goebbels and his wife killed themselves after instructing a doctor to administer lethal injections to their children. Eckhardt, a former communist, of Soviet field police, was held in Volkovo Camp in Russia. He returned in a party of 24 people, including 10 former generals and one admiral.

The former generals were all invalids. Three were stretcher cases. Two others who should have been with them died during a recent two-month delay in repatriation. The repatriation are being carried out under an agreement reached in Moscow last year between the Soviet Government and the West German Government. Eckhardt, a former communist, of Soviet field police, was held in Volkovo Camp in Russia. He returned in a party of 24 people, including 10 former generals and one admiral.



## Runaway Bride Makes It Up With Fiance But No Wedding Yet

Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 8.

A runaway bride-to-be, Juliette Wehle, and her jilted fiance patched up their differences in a seven-hour rendezvous today but the prospective bridegroom, 2nd Lieut John Owens of the Air Force, decided to postpone the marriage for a year.

The 24-year-old Owens, a former Colgate football hero, was practically left at the altar yesterday while Juliette fled to New York City on a 16-hour, madcap escapade with playboy Stephen Hahn. Lieut Owens admitted he "still loved Judy" but would go "to Japan to think things over."

Lieut Owens is scheduled to leave on January 19 for assignment to the Far East.

The contrite Juliette, member of a prominent Rochester family, who eloped out on her own wedding day to New York City, reached Lieut Owens through a press, this morning. The 20-year-old Juliette said she wanted to see him "to talk things over."

## Still Dazed

Owens, still dazed by the sudden smash-up of his romance, agreed to the meeting at a suburban rendezvous.

Juliette, niece of the New York State Conservation Commissioner, Louis Wehle, vanished early yesterday with Stephen Hahn. Lieut Owens called in by the Wehle family found the couple had left for New York City in a station wagon after borrowing \$500 from friends at a party on Friday night.

The heiress and Hahn, 26, left town only seven hours before her scheduled marriage to Lieut Owens. Within 12 hours,

## Russia Leads Aviation Race

Washington, Jan. 8. The Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in all branches of aviation except medium range bombers, Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, declared here today in a televised interview.

Senator Mansfield, a member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, said the Soviet Union also led the United States in submarines, and in ground forces.

The Senator added that the Soviet Union was perhaps equal to the United States and in certain aspects ahead of the United States in atomic weapons. Mansfield declared that in his opinion the Atlantic alliance was beginning to disintegrate and that "some positive measures were not taken, it would completely disappear within three to five years." Mansfield called for a re-formulation of American foreign policy. He also recommended a considerable increase in the American "Polonium" program.

## British Arms For Egypt

Cases of military equipment, most of it marked "Director of Ordnance Services, Egyptian Army," are shown being checked at Liverpool prior to being shipped to Egypt last week. British military equipment, sold originally as scrap, has been turning up in Egypt, and this aggravation of the Middle East arms race has caused alarm in Britain. Last Monday Opposition leader Hugh Gallwey conferred with Prime Minister Eden over the subject. A statement issued later announced that no licences have been issued for export of tanks since late summer, export of other war material has been strictly curtailed, and no licences at all will be given to overseas dealers in future unless their government will guarantee that the material will not be re-exported as weapons.—Express Photo.

## Italian Premier May Stake Govt's Life

Rome, Jan. 8.

Premier Antonio Segni may soon stake the life of his Cabinet on a series of confidence votes to show the nation he does not need Communist support, political sources said today.

Rome's leading pro-government newspaper, Il Messaggero, urged the move yesterday to dispel fear of an "opening to the left" in the wake of Communist election gains in neighbouring France.

Amintore Fanfani, leader of Premier Segni's Christian Democratic Party, said in a speech last night that he understood the Premier was planning to follow the suggestion. Signor Segni was expected to raise the confidence issue on a number of important bills coming before Parliament later this month or in February.

## The Purpose

The bills include a controversial measure on Italy's new found oil deposits, a new law on administrative elections, a reform of land tenancy contracts and reorganisation of State-controlled industries.

The purpose of the confidence tests would be to show that the centre coalition is firmly behind Premier Segni and can push through his measures "without unwelcome help from the left."

The Communists and the fellow-travelling Socialists of the Stalin Peace Prize winner, Pietro Nenni, have been trying to get a foot into the Government door by volunteering support for the Premier in Parliament.—United Press.

## DIVORCE MAY BE MADE MORE DIFFICULT

London, Jan. 8.

A forthcoming Royal Commission report on marriage and divorce "may make divorce more difficult," the Sunday Times reported today.

The report is expected to be published next month following four years of preparation. One of the recommendations likely to cause alarm, the Sunday Times said, is a provision to make separation for seven years a ground for divorce. "On the other hand, fears that the Commission would recommend easier divorce on a wide front are unlikely to be fulfilled," the newspaper said.

In particular, it has rejected suggestions that marriages might be dissolved by mutual consent and declaration.

## Close Loopholes

"On many points the Commission's proposals may make divorce more difficult, but by closing loopholes and removing weaknesses of the present system... It is expected to emphasise the need for the utmost effort to be made to bring about the reconciliation of estranged couples before the divorce machinery is set in motion." The Sunday Times said that stronger steps to safeguard the children of divorced couples have received considerable attention from the Commission.

"It may propose that the custody of the children should not necessarily be given to the innocent party. It may also propose that the present provisions permitting divorce on grounds of insanity should be extended to include persons who accept treatment voluntarily," the newspaper said.

## Regulations

The Commission did not deal with regulations concerning marriage of royalty to divorced persons. Those rules would have prevented Princess Margaret from marrying her royal prerogative if she had married Group Captain Peter Townsend without parliamentary or royal consent. Townsend was the "incubus" party in a divorce action against his wife who was charged with adultery. Relations with another man. In an event, the Princess decided not to marry the RAF wartime ace.—United Press.

## Egyptian Fire

A fire broke out in a building today, spreading fire to the street below. The fire was caused by a gas leak. The building was a warehouse. The fire was extinguished by the fire department. The cause of the fire is under investigation.

## IKE BACK IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Jan. 8. President Eisenhower arrived here today from Key West, Florida, to resume his full Presidential duties. He flew in after a brief rest in Key West, which followed a lengthy recuperation in Denver, Colorado, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he has a farm. President Eisenhower had a heart attack on September 24. The President told newsmen before he left Key West that he would take up his full duties at the White House as soon as he returned there.—France-Press.

## Germany Asks For Destroyers

Bonn, Jan. 8.

West Germany has asked the United States for a six-year loan of a "considerable number" of destroyers, Defence Ministry officials disclosed today.

The actual number of vessels requested was not revealed, but it was said to be sufficient to provide for the foundation of a coastal fleet until West Germany can replace them with German-built units.

Defence Ministry sources said the United States has not yet answered the German request as far as it was known here.

The future West German Navy will have 20,000 men and a fleet of destroyers, mine-sweepers, PT-boats and small submarines not exceeding 300 tons.

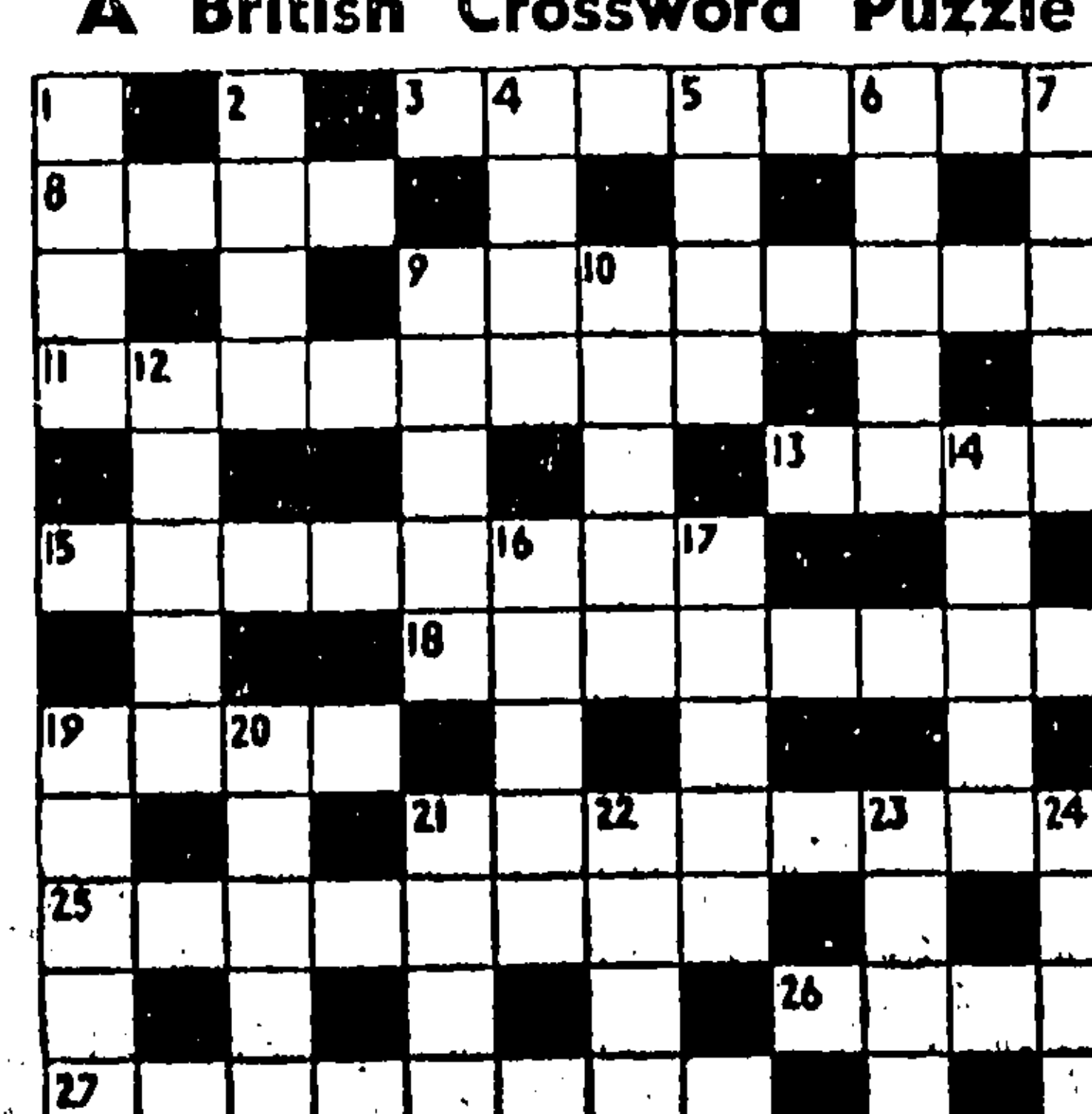
It will be based at Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea coast and at Kiel, on the Baltic coast.

## Near Future

Defence sources said the first units for the new fleet will be handed over by the US Navy to the Germans in the near future. The first small German-built patrol craft, mine-sweepers and PT-boats are not expected to be launched before the spring of 1957. The first escort vessels are scheduled to be launched in 1958, and the first minesweepers in 1959.

Defence Ministry sources said it will be 1960 before any German-built destroyers are ready for service. The destroyers—largest units in the future West German Navy—will be about 2,200 tons each.—United Press.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Embassy (8).
  - Actual (4).
  - Stubbish (8).
  - Beat soundly (8).
  - Nuisance (4).
  - Exhausts (8).
  - Insuperation (8).
  - Wound (4).
  - Controlled (8).
  - Eats into (8).
  - Stable (4).
  - Hangs (8).
- DOWN
- Shellfish (4).
  - Buckshot (4).
  - American tramp (4).
  - Trip (4).
  - Adodge (8).
  - Domes (8).
  - Wild instruments (8).
  - Gullies (8).
  - Upright (8).
  - Push (8).
  - Lukewarm (8).
  - Ancestors (8).
  - Discharges (8).
  - Lind measures (8).
  - Drug (4).
  - Peruse (4).
  - Hard work (4).
  - Moist (4).
- SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Madcap, 4 Mocks, 7 Prepared, 9 Excel, 9 Ensign, 11 Estoma, 13 Desert, 15 Abent, 18 Cuts, 19 Asterisk, 20 Foss, 21 Design, 22 Boys, 23 Maple, 24 Part, 25 Parlor, 26 Miffed, 27 Chamber, 28 Spills, 29 Sustains, 30 Males, 31 Sings, 32 Essays, 33 Bore, 34 Sides.



# DISASTER doesn't worry Miss Dillon

...She has to cope with one a week

ROUND the bar of the officers' club strides a small figure in a suit and tie, a black turtleneck sweater, and heavy black overcoat. Out on to the moonlit terrace it marches, to survey the prim groups of tables and chairs, finally to emerge among a mass of wires, ladders and stage machinery.

Carmen Dillon, the only woman art director in British films, is examining her set.

She is also one of the most successful producers in the industry, with films like "The Way to the Stars," "Doctor in the House," "Henry V," "Hamlet," and now "Richard III" to her credit.

Agreeing that she is unique, though there may be some women art directors in television, she makes her way through the half-born world of chaotic sets to her office.

Here, in a room overlooking the floor of Pinewood studios, Carmen Dillon plans her work. Here she sketches, paints, plans blueprints and budgets, discusses, endlessly, discusses, ideas, and supervises the men who work to her directions.

A SHRUG

How many? Carmen Dillon shrugs. "That's the sort of thing one never thinks about," she says. When she does think about it, she finds it comes to about two hundred. Carpenters, builders, modellers, painters and plasterers, everyone involved in the business of giving the illusion of reality to bare boards and canvases.

With an emphatic nod, she agrees that there are many problems. But this little white-haired woman with the bright blue eyes charms her way out of them with all a Carmen's fire and authority.

Ernest Archer, her assistant, pops his head round the door. "Go home and look after your cold," he is ordered, kindly, but firmly.

Carmen Dillon's approach marries the hearty and the art, the tough and the graceful as happily as she combines the mannish leather-strap watch and the smart gold bracelet on her wrist.

That is why she has reached the top in films. It has been a long struggle since, after training as an architect, she started in the thirties to persuade the film industry that a woman could be a good art director. "They've got over that now," says Miss Dillon.

HARD JOB

Physically, it is a very hard job, she explains, as she walks over to the window, jingling the coins in her trouser pocket. "While a film is being made, it's no good bothering about other things." It means getting to work at eight, not leaving till half past six or later, including many week-ends. It means travelling abroad with little preparation. "We finished on 'Richard III' at four on a Monday. The next morning we flew to Greece on location for 'Doctor in the Sea'."

It means having a good business head for a budget that runs to thousands of pounds, and not merely a flair for colour and form. Whereas many other designers employ draughtsmen

by  
ANNA  
LANDAU

to help them with technical details, Carmen Dillon is her own draughtsman, an extra string to her bow in the fight for position in a man's working world.

"You must concentrate the whole time. You are not trying to do beautiful architecture. You often have to do things in very bad taste—reproduce an air of comfortable shabbiness or ugly streets. You must keep your eyes open all the time."



CARMEN DILLON—a long struggle to the top.

"And you must enjoy it. Otherwise it is too much of a worry." For there are disasters every week, and if something goes wrong with a set the whole film is held up, as happened on the first day's shooting of "Henry V" when a vast backcloth suddenly split right across and collapsed.

The Shakespearean films, on which she worked with designer Roger Kuse under Sir Laurence Olivier, are the peaks of Carmen Dillon's career. "I'd sweep floors for Sir Laurence—marvellous director," she says with another emphatic thrust of her head. For her work on "Hamlet" she received an Oscar, which lives somewhere at home in a little pink bag.

London-born, and with never a trace of Tralce in her voice despite her Irish parentage, Carmen has a flat at Denham, so that she can be near her work. On her occasional week-end off duty she stays with her sister in Kensington. And

sometimes she finds time to do some washing and reading.

But there has been no time to furnish at Denham. No time to buy clothes. No time to spend the money she has been earning in her key post.

Are there any unfulfilled ambitions? Carmen Dillon looks round at the sketches she has made of de luxe hotels for the sets of the new Katharine Hepburn-Bob Hope comedy, "Not for Money."

"I'd like to produce films," she says. "Not direct them—I like actors socially but not as material, so I don't think I'd be any good at it. I much prefer the organising side."

"But I'd be quite happy to stay in the art department and die in my tracks." And Carmen Dillon dashes her brush vigorously in a saucer of paints as she starts to bring yet another set into being.



WHAT MAKES AN M.P. TICK?  
An anatomical study by CUMMINGS

Guns bark where Jesus taught 'Love thy neighbour'

## FEAR REIGNS ON THE SEA OF GALILEE

By ROBERT PITMAN

BY the Sea of Galilee everything was peaceful. Fresh green waters

sparkled in the morning sun. Curl-horned sheep grazed on the eastern shore.

But, as my car jolted its way along the shore road, the sheep huddled and the shepherd got to his feet. Hanging loosely from his shoulder was a sten gun.

Why such a weapon in the fields by Galilee? In explanation he pointed upwards to the towering red-brown hills behind us. "They were the hills where, 1,900 years before, a herd of pigs belonging to Godarenes stampeded to the sea. Now they are the hills where Israel's border runs. Villages just above us on the ridge were already Syrian territory."

The shepherd tapped at his sten gun. "Very necessary," he muttered.

Meanwhile, far away in the glittering halls of U.N.O., a different discussion was beginning. Stern resolutions were being prepared. Was Israel in the wrong? Should she be rebuked for her sharp, punitive jab that Sunday into the foothills beyond Galilee—when 70 Syrians were killed or captured?

In committee, borders were being debated. Incidents were being added up. But what of the people whose homes are on the borders?

Too much to lose? Eingev was born in 1937. From all over Europe, from persecution, from prosperous comfort, Jews came to work there.

In 1937 the place was desolate. Now it has its own workshops, its own small harbour, its own cannery.

It has history too. When the Arab States marched on Israel in 1948, Eingev held out like a fortress. And in memory of their fallen the men of Eingev have built a great concrete concert hall by the water's edge—a hall where Menahem has played.

Why, then, should the Jews of Israel put all these things in jeopardy by a violent action? Why should they once more stir up trouble in the ancient hills for the people of Eingev?

Israel officials have claimed that the Syrian Army had been firing on fishing vessels. Is that sufficient reason for such a large-scale raid?

Entirely sufficient, the fishermen of another settlement, Gennasaret, told me.

Broom To Rifle

I WENT along the coast to Eingev, a settlement whose low, white buildings cluster on the shore among flowering shrubs and eucalyptus trees.

There I met Iana, a girl of 20, scrubbing floors in the settlement's schoolhouse. She was on national service. After training with the army she had chosen to work at Eingev.

How does the army training help? In an emergency, she quips mops and brooms, and takes up a rifle at a strong-point.

I met Dorit, a little girl in blue jeans, aged five. She took me to the children's house where she plays and sleeps.

The verandah was brightly littered with toys. But to reach it we stepped over a trench. "For defence, of course," explained Jacob, her father.

Then Dorit caught my hand and took me down 70 concrete steps to the children's shelter. I asked if she had ever used it.

"She was there last night," said Jacob. "The Syrians were firing from the hills."

Much To Lose

WHEN I followed Jacob to his own house, his shelves, I noticed, were packed tight with books on art, on music.

Outside, the hills—redder now in the sunset—glowed down at us. We drank coffee and he talked about the Israeli raid.

"There was good reason for it. But I would have preferred things to have stayed as they were before."

He pointed to a small pink dress hanging by the door. "On Sunday night the children were going to have a party."

"Instead we had a military funeral for a soldier among the hills from the Arabs. We don't want war. We have too much to lose."

## Moscow Hungry For Forbidden Fruit....

—By HUGH LUNGH

THE exhibition of French art from the 15th to the 20th century, which opened at the impressive Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts last November, was one of the most significant art occasions in the history of Moscow as the Soviet capital. The exhibition took up as many as 14 of the spacious galleries, but what made it particularly memorable was that some of the finest examples in the world of the French nineteenth century.

Impressionist painters formed the most important section. There were paintings by Manet, Degas, Renoir, Gauguin and Cezanne, and more modern French works, including Picasso's. There were also sculptures by Rodin, who has in the past been criticised as an Impressionist by the Soviet pundits.

Two thousand people attended the opening of the exhibition,

and Pravda reported that several thousands more had visited it by the end of the first day. The most popular exhibits were the Impressionists.

During the Revolution some very fine collections of their works were expropriated by the Bolsheviks. For many years the Soviet people, indeed the whole world, have been denied access to them by the Communist Party ban on all except classical and "realist" Western art. Priceless modern works of art were kept stored away in museums and it is only since Western visitors have been pressing to see them that they have been allowed to emerge from their obscurity.

VOICES RAISED

This exhibition was collected from as far afield as the Leningrad Hermitage and Erivan in Armenia, from Kiev, Saratov and from museums near Moscow. Before the war there was a museum of Western art in Moscow, but it was closed in 1941 and has not been reopened since. So the popularity of the exhibition can partly be attributed to the attraction of forbidden fruit.

But there is also a genuine partiality among Soviet artists, especially young ones, for "non-realist" art, the natural reaction to "Socialist realism," and this centres around the French Impressionists.

I remember only a few years ago in the Soviet Union being told by a group of art students from the Caucasus how they had unofficially established amongst themselves a little school of painting which looked on the French Impressionists as its masters. Recently voices have been raised in Soviet publications, admittedly only the most serious ones with a limited circulation, for the recognition of the Impressionist school in Soviet art.

Strangely enough, the appeal came not from the painters, but from a group of young artists, and from an old and not so well-known author called Paustovsky.

A CONCESSION

It is hardly surprising that Soviet painters were loath to set the ball rolling. A small concession had indeed been made by the authorities at the beginning of 1954, when a few modern Western works had been exhibited in Moscow. But this exhibition was insignificant and badly shown.

Soviet artists probably regarded the event as just another gesture in the main Soviet policy of concessions to the West. After all, they could hardly forget the uncompromising attitudes made on Western art and especially on the French Impressionists. For example, the latest issue of the Large Soviet Encyclopaedia categorically states that "Impressionism" is "undoubtedly hostile to the principles of Socialist realism," and calls on "Soviet society and the society of democratic countries" to conduct "a decisive struggle against the revisionist tendency of Impressionism in art."

However, the recent exhibition in Moscow seems to mark a slight relaxation of the official antipathy towards Western art. It is significant that it was opened by Nikolai Mikhalov, Minister of Culture and a high-ranking member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

TO IMPRESS

Also among the Soviet officials at the opening was Alexander Gennasaret, the President of the Arts Academy, who has in the past been a strong advocate of "Socialist realism," both in his own paintings and in his teachings.

A few years ago he said that there would never be an exhibition of Cezanne in Moscow as long as he lived. "The only good thing about the Impressionists," said Gennasaret, "was their use of light and colour," and he did not retract his words at the opening of the Moscow exhibition.

Of course, the Soviet intelligence know well enough that the main reason why the exhibition was put on was to impress foreign visitors. Pravda's report of the opening makes that clear enough, with its familiar line about the great interest which the Soviet Union has always displayed towards French culture.

But the Soviet public, and indeed the whole world, can only feel gratified that the Soviet Government has been compelled, even if only for reasons of expediency, to release these treasures from their political confinement.

An Arms Deal

WHAT, then, explains the raid on Syria, if it was not caused by an excess of bouncing confidence?

Something quite different, something unheard of in Israel since 1948. It was caused by fear.

In 1948 Israel took on all the Arab countries together and beat the lot. The atmosphere of that triumph has lingered ever since.

Now Nasser's arms deal with Russia has swept this warm atmosphere away. Surrounded by 50,000,000 enemies Israel—only 1,500,000 strong herself—sees them become well-armed enemies too.

That is why they reacted so sharply when Nasser recently brought Syria into the defence pact. That is why Israel, the most up-and-coming state in the Middle East, is now for any great power in the West an ally for the asking.

The Jews of Eingev asked me: "What use have Egypt and the Arab States been to you?" "Yet you are thinking of giving them the Negro. That is desert which we are making into an oasis for the world. What would the Egyptians do with a lot of sand? They have enough already," they have left untouched since the Pharaohs.

More Firing

WILL Israel's new yearning for patrons be satisfied? It depends on the State Department, on the Foreign Office, on the devious deals at Lake Success.

Meanwhile, on the borders of Galilee there are more immediate worries.

It was dusk when I left Eingev. In the fields they were lighting fires to keep the wild boars from the sugar crop.

But the boars were only one enemy. At the gates an armed party waved us on. And two hours after we left, little Dorit and the other children were already trooping down to their shelter.

From the hills firing had begun once more.

## CONTROVERSY OVER MACKENZIE KING

By JAMES COOPER

Toronto broken out in political circles in Canada following a remarkable revelation in a book published in Toronto—"The Age of Mackenzie King."

The book, drawing its information from official and private papers, throws a new and sensational light on the attitude of Mackenzie King at the outbreak of the 1914-18 war.

On September 4, 1914, King then a prominent figure in the Canadian Liberal Party, although not an M.P., wrote a letter to William Jennings Bryan, U.S. Secretary of State in President Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet.

Bryan was the leading exponent of strict American neutrality in the war which had broken out between the British Empire and Germany.

At a moment when it was of crucial importance to Britain that the U.S. should favour her cause, Mackenzie King wrote to strengthen Bryan's will to neutrality.

He said that strict neutrality was the best device by which the U.S. could save the cause of progress in world affairs and "greatly further its own diplomatic ends."

He went beyond that, and sought to justify the disapproval which the American Administration was showing to loans made by American bankers like J. P. Morgan and Company to belligerents like France.

Mackenzie King went on to argue that, by discouraging other acts "which may serve to prolong the European conflict," the U.S. would be advancing "the whole basis of civilization."

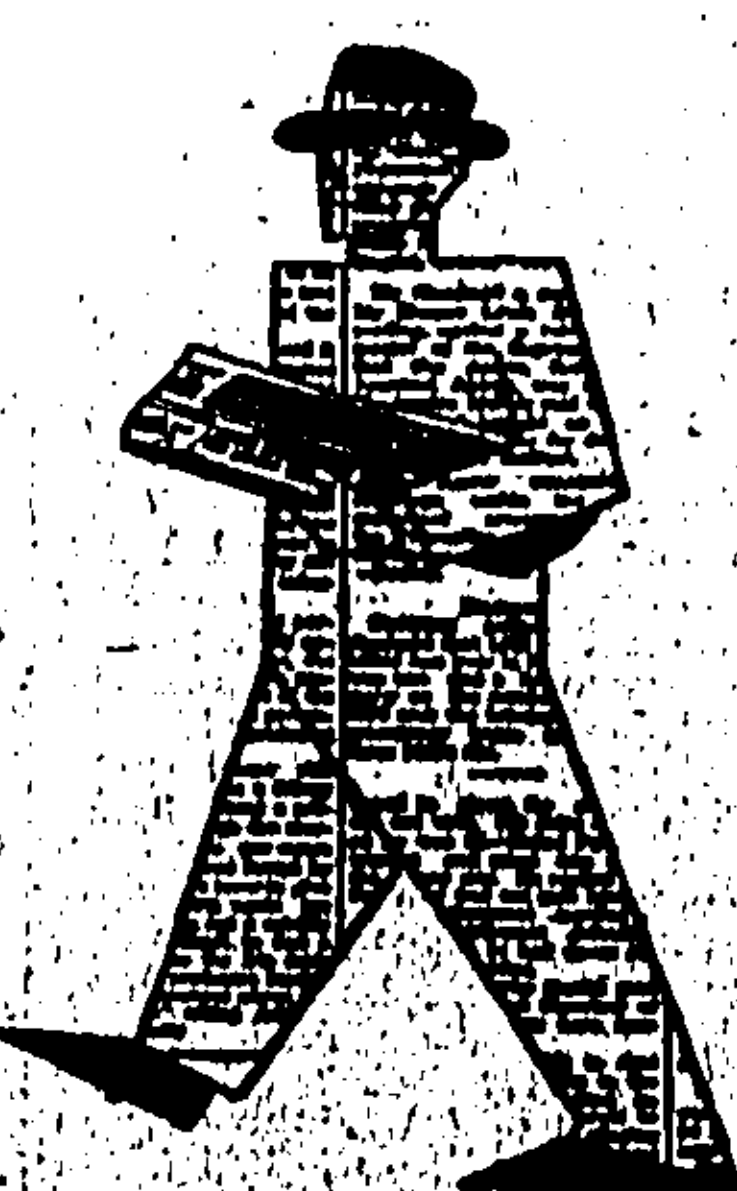
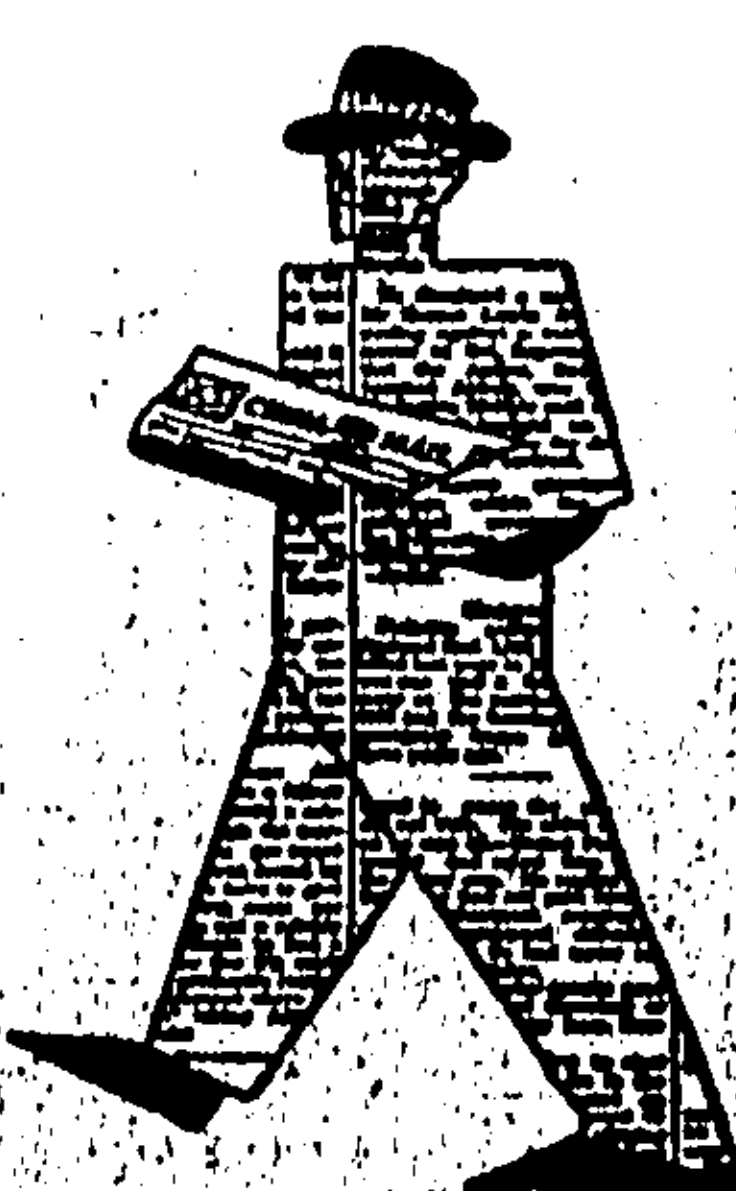
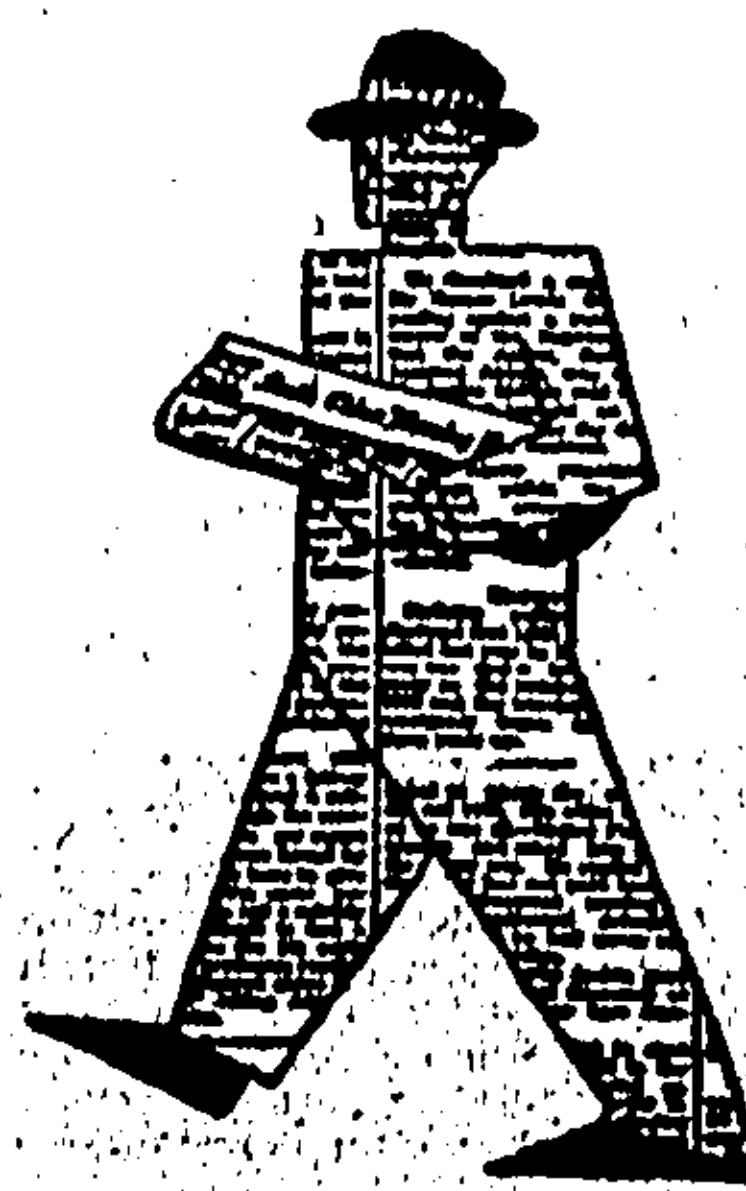
At that time France was the only European country borrowing money. Loans to Britain came later.

Thus Mackenzie King—who became Leader of the Canadian Liberal Party in 1919 and lived to become Prime Minister throughout the 1920-45 war—was, in 1914, stating the case for a harsh American policy of neutrality which would have greatly damaged Britain's cause. "The Age of Mackenzie King" is written by two Canadian scholars, H. S. Ferns and B. Ostry.

THREE

SILENT

SALESMEN



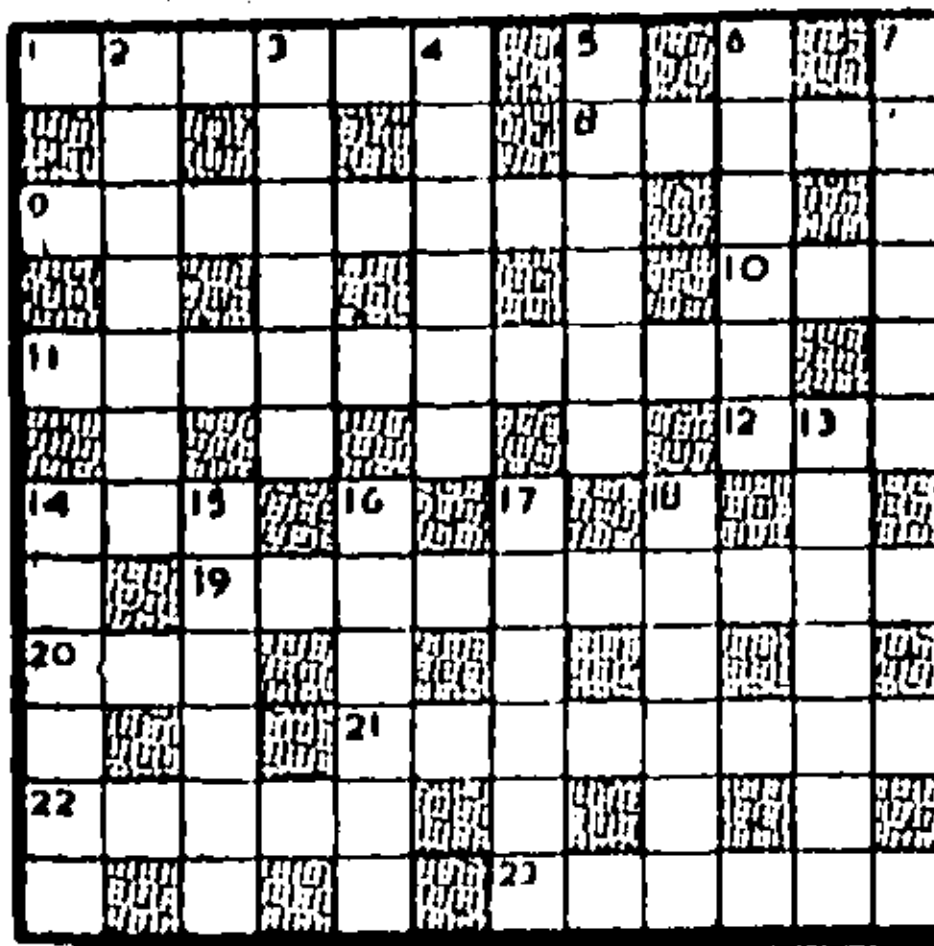
Largest Morning Circulation

Largest Afternoon Circulation

Largest Sunday Circulation



## CROSSWORD



Across  
1. One of these fishing craft takes a 1000 lbs. (10)  
2. The term many well known subjects (10)  
3. A 1000 lbs. (10)  
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Answers  
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2. The term many well known subjects (10)  
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Saturday's solution

## JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Bridge Readers  
Seldom Lose

By OSWALD JACOBY

TODAY'S hand shows one of the important differences between playing a hand of the bridge table and reading about it. Very few bridge players make an incorrect guess when they're just reading about a hand.

When today's hand was actually played, West opened a low club, and East took the ace. Prospects were not much good, but East did his best by leading the king of diamonds. West signalled encouragement with the nine of diamonds.

Thus waved on, East continued with the ace of diamonds, and then with a low diamond. West ruffed the third diamond with the ten of hearts, and dummy overruffed with the king.

Declarer swiftly led a low trump from dummy, and East just as swiftly followed suit with the four of trumps. Now South had to guess what to do. Should he finesse the seven of hearts, or should he play a high heart from his hand?

It's all very well to say that East must have both the Jack and nine of hearts since otherwise he wouldn't be interested in playing a third round of diamonds. The fact is that East

DEAR SIR, Mrs. Williams misunderstands me. I have nothing against camels, as such. At the time of the war, they were a nuisance, but when Mr. Williams asserts that camels should be introduced here, surely he forgets that this is a small island in the middle of the sea. Of course and well, then.

Yours faithfully,  
Mrs. Williams

Notorious vet

eat thistles

PALMIST'S NOSTRIL DISLOCATED

WHEEL-TAPPERS DENIAL

TWO watercoolerists who broke into a warehouse containing American canned vegetables from Kitchener last Thursday. Police are anxious to question a beautiful woman singer who had flown in from Brussels, and was known to have been hit by a piece of factory machinery thrown from the third-floor window of a riding school by a boy-electrician. Giving the name of Clement, the boy was later seen to go into the public baths by an assistant in an umbrella shop.

had nothing better to lead, and West might certainly have a second trump in his hand.

South can't even be sure that East has the nine of hearts. West might ruff the third diamond with the ten from a holding such as 10-9 or even J-10-9. South would then look very foolish if he finessed the seven of hearts and lost his contract.

When the hand was actually played, South went wrong. He considered it unlikely that West had started with only three red cards. Hence he put up the ace of hearts and eventually lost a trump trick to East.

I'll bet not a single reader made this mistake.

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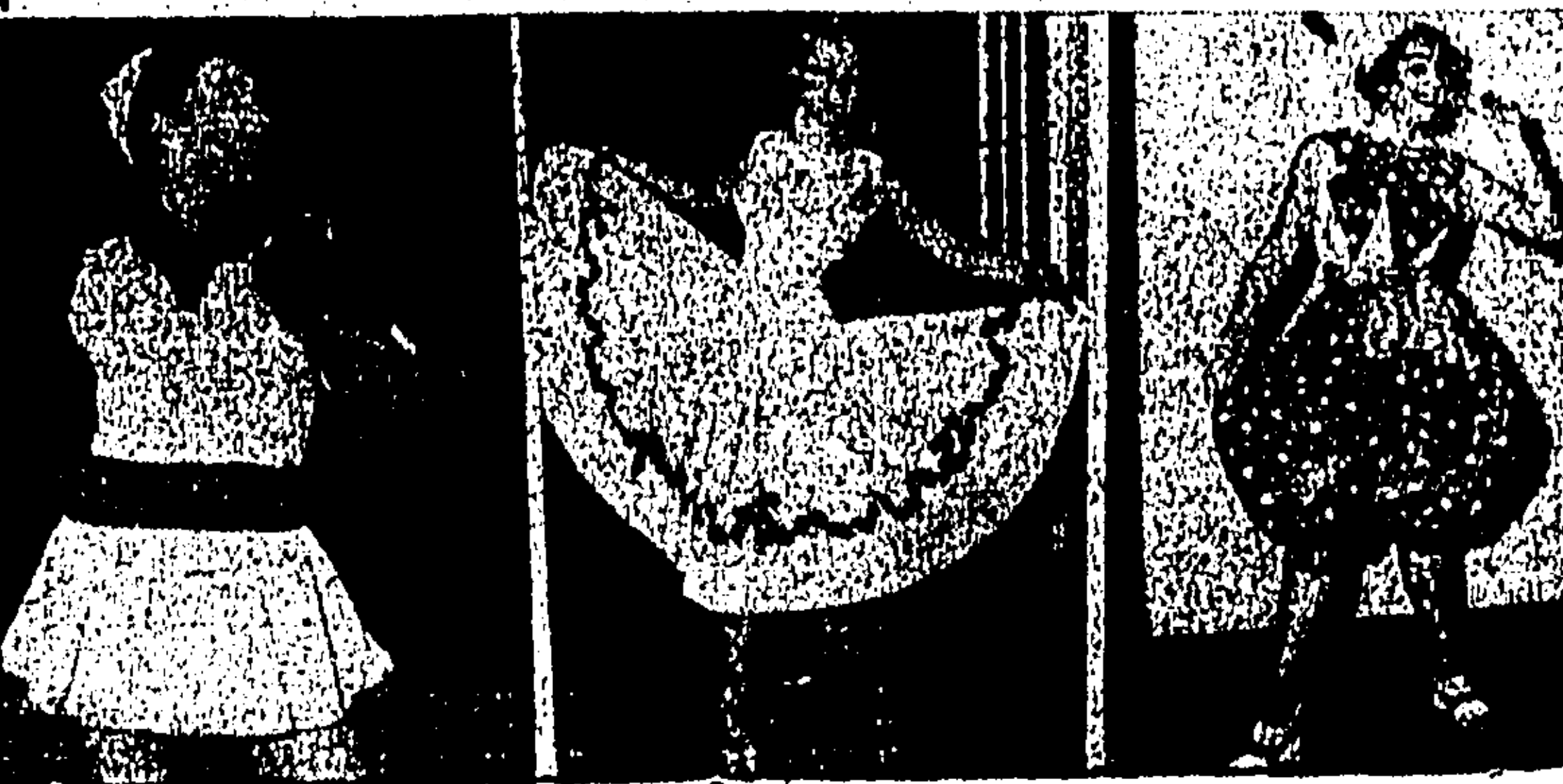
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## WOMANSENSE

## SPRING SPORTSWEAR DISPLAY IN LONDON



Winter is the time to think of spring sports, so to stimulate thinking in that direction a display of spring sportswear by "Londoners" was held in London recently. Three of the models on display are pictured here.

Left: "Snowflake"—a skating skirt in nylon fur fabric lined with scarlet and matching cardigan trimmed with wool ribbing and ribbed sleeves.

Centre: "Happy Christmas"—a white felt skirt with holly embroidery, worn with a nylon fur tunic.

Right: "Pagliacci"—down jeans in crimson and white satin cotton worn with white top and cummerbund and topped with a matching white straw hat.—Express.

## Vogue Turns Full Circle Through Many Centuries

## Dramatic Fur Muffs Highlight Winter Fashion Scene

Paris carried muffs with their small pet dog nestled inside. Paintings show that styles of this period tend towards elaborately draped and shirred velvet affairs, reached round the ends with sable or ermine. The inside, lined with heavy satin, provided the most luxurious dog kennel of the day, or a nesting place for miscellaneous beauty products.

The vogue for skating and sleighing at the court of Louis XV reiterates the fashion, varying in form and size, from immense shirred barrels of Persian lamb to smaller snowballs of wolf or fox, or neat little ermine envelopes. A gullant whose letters of this epoch have been published, describes a muff as "a case for love letters, lined in white satin."

Muffs continued under Louis XVI, constantly growing in proportions until the wearer frequently appeared dwarfed and weighted down in comparison. Through the Revolution, Directoire and First Empire, these styles reappear in furs as Persian lamb and chinchilla.

PEAK OF POPULARITY

Under the Second Empire the elaborate styles in crushed or punne velvet came to the fore, trimmed with ribbons, feathers and stone embroideries. Here the "Watteau-muff" in white satin, hand painted with cherubs and cupids made its debut in high fashion.

At the beginning of this century, muffs actually reached the peak of their popularity, counter-balancing the enormous top-heavy hats, usually in matching fur or media. Furs around 1900 included beaver, black monkey skin and blue fox, with white swansdown for formal wear. After 1910, muffs went more or less out of fashion until such current leaders as Christian Dior, Hubert de Givenchy and Jacques Fath, recalled this pretty and feminine style, which effectively sets off the important collar and narrow sleeve treatments.

SAFE INVESTMENT

Today, fur is any women's choice, after one thought to co-ordinated proportions. For fur is the biggest feature of the season, and certainly not just confined to coats. At Dior's salon fur coats are far outnumbered by cloth models, accented with fur muffs and accessories.

It is wonderful if you can afford Genevieve Fath's 30,000-dollar (over £10,000) reversible mink coat, switching from jasmine white to wild pastel, but Paris decrees that anyone can look just as smart in a well cut cloth coat or suit, worn with a tiny fur hat and a dramatically big fur muff. A style which has endured more than 500 years would appear to be a safe investment.—China Mail Special.

ATTRACTIVELY ARRANGED, asparagus, green beans and carrot rounds are served as the main dish with a bowl of blue cheese sauce.

Does Your Reducing Diet Include Enough Vitamins?











## CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG  
PUBLISHED DAILY  
(AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy.  
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY one re-  
 liable full time commercial artist for  
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DIKING? You can enjoy and will  
 enjoy Huxley & Partners breakfast  
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THE "PORT" TYPHOON MAP in-  
 corporating announcements to the Local  
 and Non-Local Storm Signal Code.  
 Mounted & Unmounted \$4. Obtainable  
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TYHOON TABLES giving bearing  
 distance and time-distance for  
 typhoons likely to affect Hong Kong.  
 A useful adjunct to the "Post"  
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 Ltd., Hong Kong and Kowloon.

"DEVON VALLEY" Blotting Paper  
 White in sheets 17 1/2" x 21 1/2" cut to  
 any size. 20 cents per sheet. \$10  
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STAMP ALBUMS - "Collection  
 Builder" series. New stock now  
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 Also exclusively new series  
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## SCIENCE &amp; ENGINEERING

ADVANCE IN  
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 container - capping  
 machine which permits  
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 capper uses strip aluminium foil,  
 perforated along its edges at  
 regular intervals; the perfora-  
 tions are picked up by pegs on  
 a revolving drum and the strip  
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 beneath the cap cutter.

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 capper, as it is called, the foil  
 is marked by regular registra-  
 tion lines, picked up by an  
 electronic scanner, which halts  
 the strip at the appropriate  
 position for cutting. The use of  
 this simple principle - that of  
 the photo-electric cell - is un-  
 usually effective.

## Coloured Foil

Coloured foil carrying adver-  
 tising matter can be used, and  
 the cost of printing the registra-  
 tion marks is substantially less  
 than that of making perfora-  
 tions. Furthermore, the tugging  
 action of the conventional peg  
 and perforation mechanism re-  
 quired strong (and therefore  
 expensive) foil, while the S.P.  
 of tearing limited operating speeds.

The Synchron-print capper is  
 able to run at a maximum  
 speed of 12,000 caps an hour,  
 using foil down to a thickness  
 of only 0.04 millimetres.

It is available as a free-  
 standing machine or for incor-  
 poration in the designs of filling  
 machine manufacturers; trial  
 installations have already been  
 made with great success in the  
 United States and elsewhere.

Mail  
Notices

"The latest times of posting  
 shown below are those for un-  
 registered correspondence posted  
 at G.P.O. Hongkong the latest  
 posting times elsewhere which  
 in general are earlier than the  
 G.P.O. times can be ascertained  
 by enquiry at the local office.  
 The latest posting times for  
 registered articles are generally  
 one hour earlier than the times  
 shown below. Particulars re-  
 garding parcel mails can be  
 ascertained by enquiry at any  
 post office."

## MONDAY, JANUARY 9

By Air  
 Formosa, Japan, USA, Canada, 9  
 a.m.  
 Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle  
 East, Great Britain and Europe, 6  
 p.m.

By Surface  
 S. Africa, W. Africa, P/P via  
 Lagos, Gold Coast, P/P via Accra,  
 Macao, 6 p.m.

## TUESDAY, JANUARY 10

By Air  
 Peking, Shanghai, Kurling, Han-  
 kow, 9 a.m.  
 Thailand, 6 a.m.  
 New Zealand, Australia, New Zea-  
 land, Noon.  
 Guam, Hawaii, 1 p.m.  
 Philippines, 1 p.m.  
 Thailand, Burma, India, 2 p.m.  
 Malaya, Indonesia, 3 p.m.  
 Philippines, 3 p.m.

By Surface  
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.  
 Philippines, Italy, France, Noon.  
 Malaya, Burma, India, Noon.  
 Macao, 3 p.m.  
 Japan, 6 p.m.  
 Formosa, 6 p.m.

By Surface  
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.  
 Philippines, Italy, France, Noon.  
 Malaya, Burma, India, Noon.  
 Macao, 3 p.m.  
 Japan, 6 p.m.  
 Formosa, 6 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11

By Air  
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.  
 Macao, 6 p.m.

By Surface  
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.  
 Macao, 6 p.m.  
 Japan, 6 p.m.  
 Formosa, 6 p.m.

## THURSDAY, JANUARY 12

By Air  
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.  
 Macao, 6 p.m.

By Surface  
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.  
 Macao, 6 p.m.  
 Japan, 6 p.m.  
 Formosa, 6 p.m.

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 13

By Air  
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.  
 Macao, 6 p.m.

By Surface  
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.  
 Macao, 6 p.m.  
 Japan, 6 p.m.  
 Formosa, 6 p.m.

## PROFILE OF AN INDUSTRIALIST

Sir Miles Thomas: Engineer, Motorcar  
 Magnate—Now Airline Chief

By Ernest Jay

SUCCESS as engineer or  
 journalist, business con-  
 troller of a great motorcar  
 manufacturing empire or as  
 the "boss" of one of the  
 world's largest airlines  
 would satisfy most men. To  
 succeed in all of them shows  
 a capacity for effort and  
 enterprise few men have  
 equalled.

Yet those are the high-  
 lights of the career of Sir  
 Miles Thomas, chairman of  
 British Overseas Airways  
 Corporation. He is the  
 central directing genius  
 whose inspiration keeps the  
 aircraft flying with the  
 precision almost of time it-  
 self.



Sir Miles Thomas

★ ★ ★

SIR Miles—he was knighted  
 in 1943—has achieved his  
 position by personal effort and  
 an insatiable passion for hard  
 work. That he is popular with  
 workers of all grades is due to  
 his constant recognition that in  
 whatever sphere they are  
 engaged they are human beings,  
 not just cogs in a vast machine.

His humanity springs from his  
 mother. He was born in North  
 Wales, close to the English  
 border, and his father died when  
 he was a year old. Between  
 the widow and her son there  
 grew up a close devotion, and  
 out of her moderate means she  
 determined that he should have  
 a sound education.

After attending a local pre-  
 paratory school he was sent to  
 Bromsgrove a public school in  
 the English Midlands, in the  
 hope that he would take up one  
 of the professions. But young  
 Miles had other ideas and be-

came a premium pupil at a  
 Birmingham engineering works.  
 There he had a sound ground-  
 ing in practical engineering.

This phase was interrupted in  
 1914 by the outbreak of war in  
 which he served in an armoured  
 car battery and later as a pilot  
 in the Royal Air Force.

★ ★ ★

WHEN the war ended he took  
 up journalism and joined  
 the staff of a firm publishing  
 journals on motoring and air-  
 craft. While there he was  
 "discovered" by W. R. Morris  
 (now Lord Nuffield) the motor-  
 car manufacturer, who asked  
 him in 1924 to join his rapidly-  
 growing concern. He became  
 sales promotion adviser to the  
 Morris organisation and began  
 a partnership which continued  
 for 23 years. In 1940 Sir Miles  
 became vice-chairman of the  
 Nuffield Group and was res-

ponsible during the war years  
 for the vast munitions produc-  
 tion of the concern, and was  
 chairman of a Government task  
 engineering mission to America.  
 Two years after the war Sir  
 Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister  
 of Southern Rhodesia, invited  
 him to head a mission to de-  
 termine the priorities for the  
 development of the territory.  
 The plan which emerged con-  
 tributed to the development of  
 that part of Africa. Later Sir  
 Miles was chairman of the first  
 conference at Victoria Falls  
 which led to the Federation  
 of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.  
 In 1948 Lord Nathan, then  
 Minister of Civil Aviation,  
 invited Sir Miles to take over  
 control of BOAC.

★ ★ ★

IN such a complex and rapidly  
 developing organisation there  
 are naturally problems and  
 human difficulties which can-  
 not be rigid routine. Sir Miles  
 believes that only by an in-  
 timate knowledge of matters  
 that arise in all sections of the  
 staff can a vast organisation  
 run smoothly.

That is why he goes, often  
 at short notice, to distant  
 parts of the world just to talk  
 over with his officials their  
 problems and help to find a  
 solution.

Sir Miles recognises that  
 many people are unable to  
 travel by air on account of  
 cost but insists that compared  
 with the cost of living, which  
 has risen rapidly since the war,  
 the relative cost of flying has  
 gone down. The task of  
 British air services is to bring  
 down costs still further by  
 getting better and more efficient  
 machines and services.

What Sir Miles Thomas aims  
 at he usually gets.

ANTI-FLAME  
FINISH FOR  
TEXTILES

HELPED by the  
 pioneering work of  
 American researchers a  
 British company has now  
 perfected a durable  
 anti-flame finish for tex-  
 tiles. Called "Proban,"  
 this finish will be  
 available under licence  
 to textile manufac-  
 turers; cloth so treated  
 and clothing made from  
 it will also shortly be  
 available in world  
 markets.

At present, only a small  
 quantity of treated material is  
 being produced, and which is  
 used in the manufacture of  
 protective industrial clothing. When  
 larger quantities are available  
 next year, it is hoped that it  
 will become possible to control  
 completely the fire hazard  
 which exists with so many  
 cellulosic materials. Textiles  
 which will benefit from "Proban"  
 include nightwear, general  
 wearing apparel, protective  
 clothing, furnishings and drapes.

## Glow Proof

Anti-flame and glow proof  
 properties as well as durability  
 are claimed for the "Proban"  
 finish. All textiles except those  
 made from asbestos and glass-  
 fibre will char when subjected  
 to flame, and will be completely  
 destroyed. If fire is applied to  
 a fabric which has been treated  
 with the new finish, however,  
 the area charred is confined to  
 that in contact with the flames.

Textiles thus treated are also  
 free from smouldering or "after-  
 glow." They can be laundered  
 and dry-cleaned without losing  
 their protective quality. The  
 finish can be applied to cellulosic  
 materials such as cotton, linen,  
 jute, viscose or cuprammonium  
 rayon.

NEW MECHANICAL  
UNLOADING  
TECHNIQUE

By P. M. Davies

An ingenious and interesting technique  
 in mechanical unloading of cargo is now  
 being applied by the 2,000-ton Golden Bay,  
 in service with the Golden Bay Cement  
 Company of New Zealand.

The British-designed equipment, be-  
 lieved to be the first of its type, was  
 planned to meet two problems. The first  
 was the small size of the ship and the other  
 the need to deal with two very different  
 cargoes: cement and wet, sticky, small coal.

Size prevented the use of  
 hopper-bottomed holds, so that it  
 was necessary to use extraction  
 conveyors working actually in  
 the material in the holds.

The unloading machinery is  
 designed to handle cement at  
 the rate of 200 tons an hour and  
 coal at the rate of 100 tons an  
 hour.

The ship's main cargo space is  
 divided into two sections, each  
 with a similar set of unloading  
 gear, by a central longitudinal  
 bulkhead.

## Full Length

Two main extraction con-  
 veyors work each section of the  
 hold; the conveyors are scraper  
 type fitted into a longitudinal  
 trough or trench built into the  
 ballast tanks and running the  
 full length of the cargo space.  
 Each conveyor is 24 inches  
 (60.96 centimetres) wide,  
 operating at a maximum speed  
 of 50 feet (15.24 metres) per  
 minute.

In each section of the hold a  
 travelling unloading "crawler"  
 machine works in conjunction  
 with each pair of conveyors,  
 passing slowly above them to  
 keep the cement or coal flowing  
 steadily down an inclined face.  
 It then gathers the material and  
 brings it to the centre for de-  
 livery into the scraper conveyor  
 openings.

Each machine consists gener-  
 ally of a set of inclined conveyor  
 chains fitted with scraper bars  
 or flights, and arranged im-  
 mediately behind the pair of  
 horizontal scraper conveyors

## Totally Enclosed

Also totally enclosed are the  
 two 24-inch bucket elevators.  
 These were specially designed  
 to handle cement and coal, and are at-  
 tached to twin chains running  
 at 147 feet (44.8 metres) per  
 minute.

A 15-horsepower motor with  
 a fully-enclosed gear unit and  
 chain drive. The 24-inch di-  
 ameter reversible screw conveyor  
 is driven by a 25-horsepower  
 totally-enclosed motor and has  
 a speed of 40 revolutions per  
 minute.

Unit used only when un-  
 loading coal is a 30-hp (22.4  
 kilowatts) unit through belt  
 conveyor. It is portable and  
 supplied with suspension slings  
 and is driven by a 5-horsepower  
 totally-enclosed geared motor,  
 chain-driven.

## Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.  
 9.00 Time Signal and Programme  
 Summary. 9.05 Stock Market Re-  
 port. 9.10 Programme for Children  
 presented by Elizabeth (Studio);  
 9.20 Australian Trade City. 9.30  
 Timeliness Review. 9.40 News  
 Industry. 9.45 "Box 200" Bert Gillett  
 and (CBS) 9.50 Weather  
 Report. 9.55 Time Signal. 10.00  
 News (London Relay). 10.05 Com-  
 munity Relations. 10.10 Special  
 Announcements. 10.15 Interview  
 for Music with Lise Renaud (BBC).  
 10.20 Two Companies. 10.25 David  
 Hughes Sings. 10.30  
 A Weekly Magazine devoted to the  
 Arts. Edited and produced by  
 Janet Tomblin. Books: Reviews by  
 R.A. Bones. Exploration of Space  
 by H.G. Wells. Science and Mo-  
 dern Life by Sir Philip Sydney.  
 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45  
 Dennis Lott. Kathy Lloyd. Bobbie  
 Britton (BBC). 10.50 Time Signal.  
 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05  
 Timeliness Review. 11.10 News.  
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## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

American Cutbacks Ignored  
In New YearAUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IS  
CURTAILING OPERATIONS

By JOHN MORKA

New York, Jan. 8.

The US opened its new business year on a high note despite disquieting news of production cutbacks and layoffs in the all-important auto industry.

With inventories at dealers' levels at an all-time peak and likely to swell even further, major auto makers are curtailing their operations.

Last week the Mercury division of Ford Motor Co. announced it would lay off 2,400 workers beginning Monday. Other companies have announced similar cutbacks and there is now some speculation that the usual seasonal uptick in auto sales in January might be delayed because of the cold weather.

While there is still lots of optimism in the auto industry generally as far as car sales are concerned, American Motor, Ford and General Motors have forecast production cutbacks ranging from 10 to 15 per cent in 1956.

## Take Up Slack

Credit experts, however, feel that a sharp drop in automobile sales will not hurt the nation's economy, at an all-time high.

It is expected that other parts of the economy will take up the slack. The sharp decline in auto sales in November is printed to be many as heralding the start of the lower trend in the industry.

Many feel that 1956 model auto production will not "ought on" with the public as much as the 1955 version. In addition, easier credit terms and widespread liberal trade-in practices resulted in the bulk in sales in 1955.

The Federal Reserve Board's monthly report on consumer credit issued last week showed a rise of \$77,000,000 in outstanding credit on new automobiles in November. This was the highest increase in 1955 and brought total unpaid borrowing for purchase of new cars to \$14,172,000,000.

The Board also reported for the first time in 1955 that new credit extended on consumer goods purchases exceeded money borrowed to buy automobiles. The Board noted that the total of all installment credit rose \$284,000,000 during November.

her to a record \$27,247,000,000—new high for the ten straight months.

Auto installment buying has been the main force behind the \$3,000,000,000 increase in installment buying credit outstanding during 1955.

## Consumer Demand

Many observers pointed to the fact that consumer credit as the most crucial factor in the 1956 outlook. During 1954 credit extension and repayments were running about even but during 1955 repayments lagged behind. Some observers feel that consumers will try to close this gap this year.

Many experts at the same time attribute much of the current prosperity in the U.S. to a boom in consumer demand, a demand facilitated in no small part by easy credit terms.

With Europe's economy enjoying a boom of its own, the spread of installment buying abroad is said to have posed some new problems for some countries in dealing with new inflationary trends.

According to a survey made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, consumer installment credit has spread markedly in many nations, although it has not reached the proportions prevailing in the United States. In some countries, installment buying has spread to such levels that some countries have been forced to add anti-inflationary controls on the spread of such purchases.

Installment buying appears to have taken hold in Europe after World War II and is now even spreading to Latin America. The Federal Reserve noted in its study that only in Canada and Australia do the rates of consumer installment credit outstanding to annual national income approach the current United States figure of about 8 per cent; similar ratios are some 3 per cent in the United Kingdom, 2 per cent in Austria, Belgium, West Germany and the Netherlands, and about 1 per cent in France. The Bank estimated that the ratio in Italy is probably also less than 2 per cent.

## One In Three

Varying use is made of installment selling for individual products and this of course influences the relative importance of each product in total consumer installment credit outstanding.

The monthly review said that 62 per cent of passenger cars sold in the United States were handled via installment plans. This compares with 60-65 per cent for Belgium, 40 per cent for Canada, 30 per cent for France, 14 per cent in Britain.

In the Netherlands, 80 per cent of the bicycles sold were under installment purchases, as were 85 per cent of vacuum cleaners.

In the United States, for example, there was one car for just over 4.5 persons, at the end of 1954; The United Kingdom, one for 10 persons; France one for 17; 33 in West Germany; 64 in Italy and 76 in Austria. Even in Australia, Canada and New Zealand the figures (7, 6 and 6) were substantially above those in the United States.

As regards television sets, the Bank noted that in Canada and the United Kingdom, which come closest to the US figure of about 4.5 persons per set, the ratio is about 11 per set, while the ownership of radio sets is at best only one third as common in Europe and in the United States.

The Federal Reserve observed further that while the rise in output and productivity has increased the availability of consumer durable goods, the rapid development of installment credit in turn has encouraged the recent expansion of demand.

for consumer durables in most Western European and British Commonwealth countries. The Bank concluded:

## Selective Controls

"While installment credit can do much to further output and productivity by widening markets and stimulating individual efforts and thus to facilitate improvement in living standards, its rapid growth at a time of renewed inflationary pressures has undoubtedly accentuated the shortage of resources and hence the balance-of-payments deficits of countries greatly dependent on foreign trade."

It is for these and other reasons, including the difficulty of curbing consumer credit by general credit control measures, that a number of foreign countries have recently imposed selective controls over consumer installment credit within a framework of overall monetary restraint.—United Press.

Singapore  
Stock Market

Singapore, Jan. 9.  
Brokers today quoted the following stock prices:

Bata Lintang Rubber Co. Ltd.	Opening \$1.55
British Borneo Petroleum	46/04
Syndicate	30/-
Consolidated Tin Smelters	30/-
Fraser & Neave Ltd. Ord.	\$1.80
Fraser & Neave Ltd. 7 1/2 cum.	\$6.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	92 1/2
Indo-Netherlands Tin Ltd.	7/04
Kempas Ltd.	\$2.13
Malayan Rubber Estates Ltd.	\$1.00
Malayan Rubber Co. Ltd.	\$1.00
New Seranang Rubber Co. Ltd.	\$1.00
Penang Tin Ltd.	\$4.15
Penang Hotel	\$2.35
Singapore Cold Storage	\$1.62
Swire British Insurance Co. Ltd.	\$2.75
Swire Shipping	\$12.05
Swire Steamship	\$12.05
United Engineers Ord.	\$2.50
Weanee Bros.	\$2.00

—China Mail Special.

London Market  
Free And Easy

By C. T. Hallinan

London, Jan. 8.

Stock markets opened the New Year with a good deal of cheerfulness. Plenty of buyers—the sort who don't bother to read tedious forecasts of the problems of 1956—showed up and invested their surplus cash in shares of excellent repute.

The Financial Times index of leading industrials which closed on December 31—week ago—at 200.4 rose swiftly to 203.5 on Tuesday and closed the week at 202.5.

The all-time peak for this average was 223.9 on last July 21 so it has a fairly long climb to make if it is to prove that this is still a bull market.

Most of the blue chips rose a shilling, more or less. Rolls-Royce with a rise of 1s 0d to 121s 6d and Ford Motors with one of 1s to 43s, pleased their admirers though they too have a long way to go before reaching their 1955 peaks.

## Out Of Picture

Oil was rather out of the picture. Royal Dutch was 51s 10d and unchanged. Shell Transport rose 1 1/2s to 44s. British Petroleum and Burmah moved very little.

8 Million  
Motorcars  
Planned  
For 1956

Detroit, Jan. 8.

The automobile industry, turning out 8,000,000 cars for the first time in history in 1955, thinks right now that 1956 will be an even better year.

## Confident

But after rethinking for last year's mistake, the industry feels confident it has things pegged right for 1956. All car makers expect to do even better than in 1955.

They figure there are 4,000,000 and more cars older than World War II which need replacing, that the economic boom will continue with more people stepping into the new car class and two-car class, and that the move to the suburbs will find more people entering the market for the first time.

In the giant industry, where even minor mistakes can cost millions of millions of dollars, most officials are quick to admit they misjudged the tone of the market in planning for 1955.

Cars started selling at a record rate and kept right on moving at a fast clip. Sales were helped along by a steady spurring of dealers to forget individual make-ups and concentrate on volume operations.

The boom at the factory has been reflected by happiness by most dealerships, however. Dealer profits have been low in the all-out buyers' market. Dealers who lost \$83 on each used car trade-in and \$102 on each new car trade-in in 1954, found themselves losing \$170 and \$202 respectively this year.

## Pressure

The pressure on dealers to sell in high volume hasn't improved factory-dealer relationships, however. The factory story is that the dealers are well off "at least our dealers are."

This will be a key year for the industry. The 1956 models were not drastically restyled. If sales and production reach the same levels or better than in 1955, it is interpreted as a sign a new, higher plateau of auto sales has been reached.

The 1957 models, to be introduced next autumn, will be radically redesigned again.—United Press.

Token Import  
Plan Approved

Washington, Jan. 8.  
The Commerce Department announced today that an agreement with Britain to permit limited imports of restricted commodities has been extended through 1956.

It is the so-called "token" token import plan. It has been in effect since 1946.

Eligible firms, primarily those who exported to Britain in 1950, 1951 and 1952, may apply for permission to plan to export up to 30 per cent of their annual exports for those previous years.

The goods are chiefly apparel, textiles, appliances and similar consumer goods, the Department said. The agreement covers potentially \$5,000,000 worth of US exports a year.—United Press.

HONGKONG  
STOCK  
EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$400,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

## SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS  
HSBC Bank 1000  
INSURANCES  
Lombard 50 300 @ 57

## SHIPPING

Asia Nav 1.02 1/2 1000 @ 1.02 1/2

## DOCKS, ETC.

K. Wharf 60 1/2 1000 @ 15.40

Wharf (N) 17.10 1000 @ 17.10

Wharf (S) 6.30 1000 @ 6.30

Wharf (E) 6.30 1000 @ 6.30

## LAND, ETC.

HK Hotel 17.40 17 1/2

HK Land 1.25 2 500 @ 63 1/2

Really 1.25 2 500 @ 63 1/2

## RUBBER

A. Rubber 2.07 1/2 3000 @ 2.07 1/2

Trav 2.10 2.30 100 @ 2.10

2.10 2.30 100 @ 2.10

2.10 2.30 100 @ 2.10

## UTILITIES

Tram 24.00 25 100 @ 24.00

Ymat Ferry 10.07 222 @ 10.07

C. Light (N) 17.10 1000 @ 17.10

Electric 42 1/2 300 @ 42 1/2

Macao Elec. 8.20 300 @ 8.20

Telephone 33 1/2 300 @ 33 1/2

## INDUSTRIALS

Cement 37 3/4 4100 @ 37 3/4

Watson 12.10 1000 @ 12.10

C. Light (N) 17.10 1000 @ 17.10

Electric 42 1/2 300 @ 42 1/2

Macao Elec. 8.20 300 @ 8.20

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Electric 42 1/2 300 @ 42 1/2

Macao Elec. 8.20 300 @ 8.20

Telephone 33 1/2 300 @ 33 1/2

## COTTONS

Textiles Corp 5.75 5.85 2000 @ 5.80

1000 @ 5.80

1000 @ 5.80

1000 @ 5.80

## MILK-CANED

Yangtze 3.00 3.25 1000 @ 3.05

Allied 3.00 3.25 1000 @ 3.05

1000 @ 3.05

1000 @ 3.05

## The Bank Of England

Statement

London, Jan. 8.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended Jan. 4, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation 1,447,306,012

Public deposits 250,300,000

Private deposits 250,300,000

Government securities 204,474,504

Other securities 20,307,293

Reserves 51,509,719

Ratio 132-133

—United Press.

## The Bank Of France

Statement

Paris, Jan. 8.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended Dec. 29, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings 80,231,439

French currency 1,033,377,100

Foreign currency 200,000,000,000

Bank notes in circulation 1,033,377,100

Current account 100,000,000,000

Advances to 100,000,000,000

—United Press.

STRONG OPPOSITION  
EXPECTED FOR  
IKE'S TRADE POLICIES

Washington, Jan. 8.

The Eisenhower Administration launched an all out campaign to win Congressional approval on the controversial Organisation For Trade Co-operation, informed sources said today.

The OTC plan calls for creating an organization to administer a 35-nation trade agreement known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This is an eight years old system of cutting tariffs and thereby encouraging international trade.

The campaign is expected to run into heavy opposition from lawmakers who favor high tariffs to protect American industries.

President Eisenhower served notice in his State of Union Message that he intends to press hard for OTC. In some of the strongest language in the message, he said he "most earnestly requested that Congress approve our membership."

## Customs Policies

The President took note of Congressional objections by assuring the legislation the OTC could not alter the control by Congress of the tariff import and customs policies of the United States.

Informed sources said the President feels that approval of US membership is needed to show the world this country intends to continue working for improved international trade.

They said both Secretary Sinclair Weeks and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles are solidly behind the OTC and likely will testify before Congress when the matter comes up.

Despite backing from such big administration guns the bill appears ill-fated. Opposition Congressmen are expected to back so many amendments it will be unacceptable to the President. And Democrats whose support is needed to save the measure may shun it unless a good GOP majority promises to support the President.

The OTC is a child of the Eisenhower Administration. The President felt that procedure for settling trade disputes which cropped under GATT contract were too cumbersome and that some sort of administrative machinery was needed. OTC would be a permanent organization to look into dispute and recommend settlements.

So far other nations have been holding up to see whether the United States ratified. OTC cannot come into existence until approved by nations conducting 65 per cent of the trade. Since the United States alone does 20 per cent the Organization can hardly become a reality until the United States formally approves it.

## Three Parts

The Organization would be composed of three parts—an assembly including 35 GATT nations, an executive committee of 17 members and a secretariat. The executive committee would include among the 17 members, the five chief nations of economic importance, thus assuring the United States a place on it.

While the OTC would administer the GATT rules, it would have no power to arrange any nation's tariff or to alter GATT rules.—United Press.

AUSTIN TO  
WORK 4  
DAY WEEK

London, Jan. 8.

Announcement that the Austin Motor Co., beginning Monday, will operate its big works at Longbridge only 4 days a week (instead of 5 days) has staggered the City of London. The Financial Editor of the Manchester Guardian, reflecting this, heads his account: "Gale warning from the motor industry."

These Longbridge works are reputed to be the most modern ones in Western Europe which helps explain why their production of motor cars has increased to a level taxing both home and export demand. The company together with Nuffields, forms the British Motor Corporation whose total output of cars has risen 24.7 per cent the past year.

## Stagnation

Immediate cause of the decision seems to be the stagnation in the second-hand car market and the fact that in the Northern Hemisphere December and January usually show a seasonal decline in exports. Actually lots of people have already figured this out and sold their BMC shares which have fallen from about 14s to 8s.

Spokesman for BMC declares that the 4-day week will last only three or four weeks and that by mid-summer BMC will be making about 12,500 units a week of which roughly 7,500 will come from Austin.

Ford Motors, Vauxhall, Standard Motors and Jaguar all state that they see no reason for reducing production. Ford Motors are working a 5-day week with two shifts a day at both their Dagenham and Doncaster works.—United Press.

## Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1) 5.83

Sterling (per £1) 10.85

Australian dollar (per £1) 12.42

Indonesian rupiah (per 100) 15.25

Siam baht (per 100) 25.60

Singapore (Straits) 1.81

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FRENCH STEEL  
PRODUCTION

Paris, Jan. 8.  
French steel production reached a new high in 1955 with 12,587,000 tons—an increase of 18 per cent over 1954, the European Coal & Steel Authority reported today.

In 1955 France produced 10,959,000 tons of cast iron as compared with 8,841,000 in 1954, the report said.—United Press.

Natural Rubber  
Consumption  
Prediction

Washington, Jan. 8.

Natural rubber producers predicted today that rubber consumption will be less in 1956 than in 1955 because it "seems questionable" that as many cars and trucks will be built this year.

Natural rubber consumption in 1955 is estimated at about 630,000 tons, the third best year on record. For 1956 the Natural Rubber Bureau, representing Malayan producers, expects US consumption to be about 500,000 tons. A decline for synthetic rubber consumption is not expected.

Despite the anticipated decline the Bureau said in its monthly Natural Rubber News, 1956 should be an unusually good year for consumption of all rubbers, but whether or not the US will experience another 9,000,000-plus new car a year again, immediately on top of the almost phenomenal pace we have been experiencing, seems questionable.

## Probability

"Bank rubber consumption figures will probably continue to register through April but beyond that a probability."

However, the publication said consumption of all types of rubber is expected to increase sizably throughout the year in 1956 so that worldwide consumption this year is expected to reach 3,000,000 tons, compared with 2,905,000 in 1955.

The rise in consumption, the National Rubber News said, probably will be taken in synthetics, production of which is on the rise, particularly in the United States where government-owned synthetic plants have been sold to private industry.—United Press.

New York Cotton  
Goods Trade  
Opens Slowly

New York, Jan. 8.

New business in the cotton goods trade developed at a slow pace in the first week of 1956.

Traders continued holiday-minded, or preoccupied with year-end inventory matters and the usual New York organizational adjustments.

Mill executives, pointing to an order backlog extending through the second quarter on a number of constructions, viewed the lull as seasonal and indicated it might continue until the middle of this month.

Unless some major economic development of an unseen nature upsets the general trend, opinion consensus among industry spokesmen indicated the "volume of textile business for 1956 should exceed that of 1955."

Cited reasons for that conclusion included:



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SHIPS STEERING GEAR.  
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.  
H.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27789

# CHINA MAIL

**SHEAFFER'S**  
*Skup*

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MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1956.

## OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

### 1955 Was One Of The Country's Great Years

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Jan. 3.

Even the pessimists agree that 1955 was one of our great years—so good, in fact, that they are predicting somewhat dire changes for 1956, but the general feeling is that while there may be some tightening of imports (which isn't going to do any harm, really), 1956 can add to our contentment and our bank balances.

One of the remarkable points about 1955 is the fact that a healthy slash in wool prices has made little difference to anyone's way of life—except perhaps individual graziers, whereas a few years ago any dip in wool heralded approaching gloom.

Let's have a look at some of the things that happened around these parts in the last year.

Firstly, a record building boom is changing Sydney's skyline. A £1-million Commonwealth Bank in the centre of the city is nearing completion; Qantas new home is rearing steel girders skywards; two new blocks of city offices have been opened and two more are in the course of erection. The foundations are soon to be started on what will be the tallest building in Australia, and over the Bridge at North Sydney work is going ahead on a £3-million insurance building that will be the largest office block in the world.

In all Australia we have only 1,727 listed as unemployed, but actually there are seasonal workers, but there are 80,000 jobs waiting for labour.

#### 1 IN 2 HAS CAR

New South Wales issued its millionth driving licence, which means that about one person in every two can drive a car.

Our star golfer Peter Thomson won the British Open for the second consecutive year, the first Australian ever to win the title and the fifth man this century to get two in a row; we won back the Davis Cup, but a New Zealand horse, Toronado, took the Melbourne Cup away from us.

The Petrov Royal Commission—a hangover from 1954—ended with far less noise than its beginning, new settlers continued to flow into the country bringing our population at the year's end near the 10-million mark. The Liberal-Country Party swept back to power at the end of the year at an election that wiped out a breakaway Labour Group.

And, tragically, our road toll kept pace with all our records, 823 people being killed on NSW roads during the year—and 13,840 being hurt in accidents.

#### COSTLY ACCIDENTS

Experts estimated last week that these accidents cost the State £8-million in the year made up of damage to vehicles and property, loss in production, and earnings and medical expenses.

A medical authority estimated that the casualties keep the equivalent of two major hospitals full each year, while the Government Insurance Office pays out annually £5-million in third-party accident claims.

What cannot be calculated, of course, is the cost in human suffering.

#### NEW CABINET

With the Federal election now only a memory, political interest now centres around the new Cabinet, names of which should be announced within a fortnight.

This problem is one of the things which could have spoilt the Prime Minister's Christmas. For many months now there has been growing criticism about the old Cabinet Ministers, mainly from go-ahead young back-benchers who went into Parliament full of fire only to find that they have nothing to set alight.

The posting overseas of the ageing Jos. Francis (then Army Minister) and the retiring of the equally ageing Health Minister Sir Earle Page, has cleared the air a little for Mr. Menzies, and in reshuffle of departments he may find a job for two more men, but this will do little to satisfy the discontent of the bright young Liberals who feel that too many Cabinet plums are going the way of the near-lifeless Country Party.

Two things can be accepted as certain. Mr. Menzies will take

no notice of talk that he should following the Labour Party method of allowing the Party to elect its Cabinet with the Prime Minister allocating portfolios, nor will the old faithfuls who have stuck through thick and thin suddenly find themselves out in the cold.

New blood will come from resignations and reshuffling of Departments.

#### US AIRLINERS

In spite of a tightening of dollars, the Government has placed an order in US for two luxury jetliners, Convair 440s, which will be used for transporting VIPs.

The planes will cost about 700,000 dollars each and will be an advanced design of those being used by Australian airlines.

They will be named by the RAAF and will carry the Governor-General and his staff, high-ranking overseas visitors and occasionally senior Cabinet Ministers.

Dakotas are used for VIP-ferrying at present.

#### THE YEAR OF TV

1956 will, of course, be the Year of TV.

The Government has not yet fixed a starting date nor programme details but all organisations to whom licences have been issued are hard at work.

It is considered almost certain that November will be TV month and the two Sydney organisations—both headed by strong newspaper groups—are already pouring thousands of pounds into preparatory work.

Radio factories, too, are gearing themselves for TV production. Research surveys estimate that 50,000 TV sets will be sold in the first year, and the price of the sets will range from £150 to £300, which will include installation and maintenance. The latter is expected to be considerable until production settles down and viewers stop fiddling.

Advertisers' organisations are rather breathlessly awaiting the start of commercial charges, and if charges being mentioned around town are right—£900 for five minutes spread through a half-hour programme, £270 for a one 10 seconds—they are likely to remain breathless, more particularly as the viewing audience for a start will be so small.

One point is already abundantly clear—the two Sydney newspaper organisations will pull no punches in out-doing the other in programme.

#### AND OLYMPIC YEAR

This is also Olympic Year, heralded by rockets in Melbourne to New Year's morning. The Victorian Government and the Melbourne City Council are preparing a world publicity drive to ensure filling all seats at the Games.

A team of US cameramen are due in Melbourne soon to make TV films of Games sites. These films will be used back in the States to raise money to send the American team here.

Criticism of Games preparations has now shifted from the local scene to overseas where, various reports have it, there is a total lack of publicity.

We were not alone in feeling three years ago that Melbourne could not do justice to the Games, but since then near-miracles have been accomplished. The Melbourne Games could set new records in organisations, in sport itself, and in attendance.

The only thing that Melbourne need worry about now is whether it will be able to house all visitors and how they will pack them into the grounds.



The Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr M. J. Hogan is seen here, accompanied by barristers and other members of the legal profession at St Joseph's Church where a special Mass was celebrated this morning before the opening of the 1956 Assizes.—Staff Photographer.

## SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICES

Prior to the ceremonial opening of the 1956 Assizes this morning, special services were held in St John's Cathedral and St Joseph's Church to mark the occasion.

The Mass at St Joseph's Church was celebrated by Mgr Lawrence Bianchi, Catholic Bishop of Hongkong. The preacher for the occasion was the Rev. Fr. R. Dargan, SJ. Also attending were Catholic members of the legal profession and their ladies, and students of St Joseph's College and Maryknoll School.

Those present included the Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, Mr C. P. d'Almada, Mr D. A. L. Wright, Mr T. Creedon, Mr Patrick Yu, Mr Lawrence Leong, Mr D. N. E. Rea, Mr D. F. O. Mayne, Mr Simon F. S. Li, Mr W. F. Pickering, Mr F. X. d'Almada, Mr Victor Lam, Mr J. M. d'Almada Remedios, Mr L. J. d'Almada Remedios, Mr Francis H. E. Wong, Mr P. d'Almada Remedios, Mr G. S. Edwards, Mr H. A. de B. Boileau and Mr A. E. Perry.

#### THE CATHEDRAL

At St John's Cathedral, the Rev. Canon A. P. Rose preached a sermon on "Solennising the Law." The effective solemnisation of the law, he said, was not to solemnise as divine admitted man-made laws, but to come into the divine Presence and to draw from it.

Mr Justice J. R. Gregg, Puisne Judge, read the Lesson and special prayers were said for Judges and Magistrates, for Courts of Justice and for the Police Force.

There was a procession of the Mace-Bearer, Mr L. Alltree; Puisne Judge, Mr Justice J. R. Gregg; Acting Puisne Judge, Mr Justice J. Wicks; Acting Attorney-General, the Hon. Arthur Hooton QC; Mr John McNeill QC; Acting Solicitor-General, Mr M. Hennessy; District Judges J. Reynolds, A. D. Scholes and Charles; Deputy Registrar, Mr P. R. Spraggall; followed by the clergy, the Cathedral Chaplain Mr J. Froude and Assistant Chaplain, Mr T. Beaumont; Canon Paul Tso and the Rev. G. J. Stubbs—Bromley, Deputy Assistant Chaplain—General, Canon A. P. Rose and Dean F. S. Temple.

If the congregation were the Service Chiefs, magistrates, barristers and solicitors, and school children as well as many others. A choir composed mostly of school children, led in the singing of hymns.

## Chinese Found Dead In Peak House

A Chinese man, 28, was found dead at 8.40 a.m. today in a small room at 109, The Peak.

A charcoal fire was found burning in the room which has no window.

Death appears to have been caused by carbon monoxide poisoning, probably originating from fumes from the charcoal fire. No foul play is suspected.

## Hongkong's Coldest Night Of Winter

Hongkong had its coldest night of the winter when the temperature dropped to 39.1 degrees Fahrenheit at about 6 a.m. today.

About the forecast issued by the Royal Observatory at noon today is that Hongkong will have another cold night tonight, but probably not so cold as last night.

At Sek Kong the minimum temperature was 35.5 degrees but there was no sign of frost—possibly because of very dry weather. Meteorologists said they thought it possible however that the ground temperature was at, or very near, freezing point.

#### POOR AIDED

Welfare workers had a busy night distributing warm clothing to street sleepers and the poor people of Kowloon and Hongkong.

The Chui Chau Merchants Association distributed 4,000 garments late last night.

The Director of the Royal Observatory, Mr C. S. Ramo, today told how the temperature fell last night. Yesterday he said was overcast and cold throughout the day.

At nightfall the atmosphere cooled rapidly. At midnight the temperature was 42° F. By 1 a.m. it had dropped to 42°. At 2 a.m. it was 41.2°, at three, 41.4°, four, 40.8°, five, 40.1°, six, 40.4°, seven, 40.1°, eight, 41.1°, nine, 45, ten, 47, eleven, 49.2 and at noon 49 degrees.

Mr Ramo said that because today was sunny it was not likely to be quite so cold tonight—"but jolly cold just the same".

#### MACAO SHIVERS

Macao, Jan. 9. The lowest temperature this year was registered by the Macao Observatory this morning. It was 37 degrees Fahrenheit.

Residents in this Portuguese Colony going to work this morning shivered in the bitterly cold wind despite the thick clothing they wore.

## Suspects Held

Three cases of bribery from the person were reported to the Police over the weekend.

A pickpocket stole cash from a Chinese at the Nam Chang Street Post Office on Saturday. Later the same day and at the same Post Office, a Chinese had his pocket picked of a fountain pen. Suspects have been detained in connection with both of these cases.

A Chinese woman had her earrings snatched yesterday whilst walking in Canton Road, Mongkok District. The thief escaped.

#### Jay Walker Fined

Li Chor, 18, of No. 75, Castle Peak Road, 1st floor was fined \$10 by Mr Hin Shing-Lo at Central this morning for jay walking along Queen's Road Central.

Defendant was charged that on January 7, when outside the King's Theatre he walked across the road without due care and attention.

## Coast Guard To The Rescue

Miami, Jan. 8.

Coast Guard men rushed into the windswept Florida Keys today to rescue three people stranded aboard a two-masted schooner aground in the southern section of Biscayne Bay.

The Coast Guard duty officer said he had received a report by radio from the yacht Lewis B-2 that it had seen a "two-masted schooner" near the lone Adams Key some 30 miles south of Miami.

There was no immediate identification of either the boat or those aboard. A 40-foot utility boat was dispatched to the area, which was being pounded by winds up to 35 miles an hour.

Earlier today, a small fishing boat was cast aground in the Florida Keys, but the two men in it were rescued and no injuries were reported.—United Press.

## NE Japan Shivers

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

A cold wave, followed by heavy snowstorms, hit northeast Japan on Saturday and by late Sunday most of the area was covered by more than three feet of snow, reports reaching here today said.

Snow was reported to be still falling. Reports also said train schedules were snarled by the season's first heavy snowfall, with many trains from half an hour to three hours late.—United Press.

## Theft From Vehicle

A European-style coat, valued at \$40, was stolen from an unattended motor car at Causeway Bay Road yesterday afternoon. In the evening, a quantity of clothing was stolen from another unattended motor car, also in Causeway Bay Road.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"It seems like yesterday when we were calling up baby sitters for her—now she's picking her own!"

# Ceremonial Opening Of 1956 Assizes This Morning

The ceremonial opening of the 1956 Supreme Court Assizes this morning was attended by a large and distinguished assemblage which included members of the Judiciary, both branches of the legal profession, members of the Executive and Legislative Council, the Consular Corps, senior members of Her Majesty's Services and top Government officials.

As part of the ceremonial opening, religious services were earlier held in St John's Cathedral and in St Joseph's Church. Following the services the Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr M. J. Hogan inspected a Guard of Honour in Chater Road.

In the Supreme Court the distinguished guests heard addresses by the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. the Acting Attorney-General, Mr Arthur Hooton, QC.

Seated on the Bench with the Chief Justice were H.E. the Commander, British Forces, Lieut. General W. H. Stratton, the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow and Mr L. Po-kuai (senior Unofficial Justice of the Peace), Mr A. C. Maxwell (Commissioner of Police) and Mr Justice J. R. Gregg and Mr Justice James Wicks (Puisne Judges).

Below the Bench were Mr C. d'Almada (Registrar of the Supreme Court), Mr P. R. Springall and Mr Wm C. Low (Deputy Registrars), and Mr George S. Edwards and Mr C. M. Leung (Clerks of the Court).

The Guard of Honour for the ceremonial Opening of the Assizes was drawn from the 1st Bn. The Northamptonshire Regiment and was under the command of Major J. B. Hickson.

The Regimental Band was under the direction of Colour Sgt Phillips.

Shortly after the guard had drawn up in two files in front of the Supreme Court building in Chater Road, the Court Justices and the Mace-Bearer (Mr L. Alltree) arrived in procession from the building.

The Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr M. J. Hogan inspected the guard, after which he took the Salute at a March Past.

#### YEAR REVIEWED

Mr Arthur Hooton, QC, Acting Attorney-General, said: "May it please my Lords, I desire formally to present to your Lordships the calendar for the month of January which opens today."

"My Lords, since we last met for the opening of the New Assizes year in January, 1955, we have had occasion in May last year, to mourn the death of Sir Gerard Howe, who was our Chief Justice for four years."

"In November, a heppier occasion occurred, namely, when we met here to welcome my Lord, Mr Justice Hogan, as our new Chief Justice."

"My Lords, on the whole, last year has not been an unsatisfactory one. So far as the incidents of crime has been concerned on the overall picture, there has been a small decrease in the commission of crime in the Colony generally, though recently there has been some slight revival of robbery cases."

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## APPRECIATION

"Summing up the situation the Chief Justice said that from all this it was apparent that the real point of pressure and the real source of anxiety was the position in the Magistrates Courts and he would like to express real gratitude to the Officers who presided and worked in them, and to the Justices of the Peace, both professional and lay, for giving their time to work in the Courts and who carried on under extremely difficult conditions."

Referring to the desire for helping those who transgressed the law, the Chief Justice said that this was a task which faced the Magistrates every day "and more and more we are seeing the necessity of establishing a position where the Magistrate is not merely an impassive dispenser of punishment, but someone who would seek vigorously and actively means of remedial measures to assist the delinquent and his family. But we are not giving him a fair chance to do that if we continue the tremendous pressure which exists in the Magistrates Courts today."

Chief Justice also said that business, commerce, trade and industry could not flourish without just laws, fairly administered, and he thought the might say that British justice stood second to none and that Hongkong had contributed its share to that reputation.

#### CI'S ADDRESS

In his review of the proceeding year, Mr Justice Hogan referred to the increased number of cases "dealt with" in the Magistrates' Courts.